

## Unit 1



# الماضى البسيط The past simple tense

## 1-Form التكوين

يتكون الماضى البسيط من ( التصريف الثانى للفعل ) بإضافة d أو ed او ied للفعل إذا كان **فعل عادى** )

منتظم) مثل Play – played / help – helped

أما إذا كان **فعل شاذ** ( غير منتظم ) يُحفظ مثل have – had. see - saw / go - went /

لاحظ : متى نضيف ( ied / ed / d ) للفعل المنتظم

(1) إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ( e ) نضع له ( d )

like → liked live → lived arrive → arrived

(2) إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف ساكن ، نحذف ( y ) ونضع ( ied )

study → studied cry → cried carry → carried

(3) إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ( y ) مسبقاً بحرف متحرك ( a – e – i – o – u ) نضع ( ed )

play → played enjoy → enjoyed stay → stayed

(4) إذا كان الفعل ينتهى بحرف ساكن مسبقاً بحرف يُضاعف الساكن ونضع ( ed )

travel → travelled stop → stopped clap → clapped prefer → preferred

لكن إذا انتهى بـ ( x / y / w ) وقبله حرف متحرك لا يتم مضاعفة هذه الحروف . fix → fixed / follow → followed

## 2-Usage الاستخدام

نستخدم الماضى البسيط للتعبير عن:

1. حدث بدأ وانتهى فى الماضى.

E.g. I played football yesterday. I was in Alexandria a month ago.

2. عادة فى الماضى (غالباً مع كلمة "used to" والتي معناها "اعتاد أن").

E.g. When I was in Paris, I used to play (played) tennis.

**لاحظ:** يمكن ان يستخدم مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليبدل على عادة فى الماضى (..... Always- often- never-usually/every day).

E.g. When he was a child, he walked to school every day.

➤ I always ate breakfast before I went to school.

➤ Heba always got up early when she was a student.

We swam a lot every day while we were on holiday.

3. حكاية قصة.

E.g. Ali found a bag, and then he went to the police station.

4. حالة if الثانية:

E.g. If I had enough money, I'd buy this expensive mobile.

5. الاحداث التى حدثت تباعاً واحداً تلو الآخر فى الماضى ليس هناك فارق زمنى.

E.g. First, he paid the taxi, then he got out of the taxi.

I finished work, walked to the beach, and found a nice place to swim.

Yesterday, I went to the club and met my friends.

6. يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع For للتعبير عن سيرة ذاتية او احداث استمرت لفترة فى الماضى وانتهت

My father went to the faculty of law for four years.

My grandfather lived in England for 6 years.

7. يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع التعبيرات الاتية حالة وجود فاعل

1- I wish + ماضى بسيط + فاعل

➤ I wish Hany studied hard.

2- It's (high)time + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

3- I would rather + فاعل + ماضى بسيط

➤ It's time she studied English.

➤ I'd rather he left now.

➤ I'd rather you didn't hunt elephants

### الكلمات الدالة 3-Key words

Yesterday امس / (مدة زمنية) ago منذ / last / in سنة ماضية + (in 2009) / الماضى / مدة زمنية + last / منذ / once / one day / ذات مرة / في الماضى / in the past / How long ago = when / just now / منذ بضعة ايام / The other day / in the ancient times

مصدر الفعل + did not( didn't) + V.(inf) + فاعل

### 4. النفي Negative

فى حالة النفي نستخدم (المصدر + didn't)

➔ I didn't play football yesterday. ➔ he didn't go to school last week.

لاحظ : هناك اشكال اخرى للافعال فى زمن الماضى التى لا يمكن تحول الى النفي باستخدام **didn't** مثل:

was → wasn't / were → weren't / could → couldn't

➔ Ali **wasn't** at the cinema last week. ➔ They **weren't** at school yesterday.

➔ When I was young , I **couldn't** ride a bike.

### 5. السؤال Question

Did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No تتبع الاتى : عند تكوين السؤال ب

➔ Did you watch TV last night? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Were / Was + فاعل + (صفة او اسم او حرف جر + مكان) ؟

➔ Were you at the cinema last week? Yes, I was / No wasn't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

did + subject + inf..... مصدر الفعل + اداة الاستفهام.

➔ What time did you go to bed? Why did he buy that shirt?

➔ where did you go yesterday? I went to the club

Were / Was + فاعل + (صفة او اسم او حرف جر + مكان) + اداة استفهام.

➔ How was your birthday?

Where was Samy's old house?

### 6. المبني للمجهول Passive

was/were + p.p + مفعول

➔ Football **was played** yesterday. ➔ The film **was watched** at home by Heba

### التعبير عن العادة الماضية نستخدم احدى هذة التركيبات

1- used to + inf + فاعل

2- It was SB's habit to + inf

3- (was / were) + in the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

4- got into the habit of + (v + ing) + فاعل

5- no longer + مضارع بسيط + فاعل

don't/doesn't + فعل + any longer/more

6- (Noun / v + ing) + (was / were) + SB's habit.

Amr **used to** study hard. .

It **was** Amr's habit to study hard

Amr **was** in the habit of **studying** hard.

Amr **got into** the habit of **studying** hard

Amr **no longer** studies hard=He **doesn't**

study hard **any longer**

**Studying** hard **was** Amr's habit.

## الماضي المستمر The past continuous tense

### 1. التكوين Form:

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون الماضي المستمر من  
(فاعل + was/were + verb + ing)  
➤ They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.
2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من  
(فاعل + was/were not + verb + ing)  
➤ I **wasn't** working when you phoned me
3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من  
(Was, Were + sub... + verb + ing ....?)

or

- (أداة استفهام + was, were + sub... + verb + ing ....?)  
➤ Was he/she (having lunch)? Yes, he/she was. No, he/she wasn't  
- What were they doing at 5 yesterday? They **were playing** football

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من  
(مفعول + was, were + being + p.p...)  
➤ TV **was being watched** yesterday evening

### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

#### نستخدم الماضي المستمر

1- للتعبير عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي في وقت معين

- Last night at 6 PM, I **was eating** dinner.  
➤ yesterday evening, they **were discussing** some important matters.

2- للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث آخر في الماضي.

- While/As I was having lunch , the phone rang  
➤ While ( As/ Just as/ when) I was going home, I met one of my best friends.  
➤ When I returned home, mother was preparing lunch

3- للتعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي مع (While/As/When)

- While my father **was watching** TV, my mother **was cooking** in the kitchen.  
➤ While / As / When I **was doing** my homework, my sister **was helping** my mother.  
➤ We **were tidying** our room while our little brother **was watching** TV.  
➤ I **wasn't paying** attention while I **was writing** the letter, so I made several mistakes.

4- حدث كان مستمرا في وقت ما بين بدايته ونهايته

- From ten to twelve yesterday , Hany **was studying** his lessons.

### 3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

عندما when , بينما just as , بينما as , بينما while (all + morning, afternoon, evening, night, time ) , طول اليوم امس The whole/all day yesterday , between 6 and 8 , at ...o'clock yesterday , at...o'clock last

### Important notes

- 1- لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الشعور والتفكير والملكية والحواس ووصف الحالة ولكن يستخدم الماضي البسيط مثل :  
فعال الشعور والتفكير والرأي والحالت العقلية والارادة :

believe dislike know like mind	love hate prefer realize doubt	recognise remember suppose think (= believe) mean	understand want wish hope
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## أفعال الاحساس

appear feel	look seem	smell sound	taste
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## أفعال أخرى

agree be	belong disagree	need owe	own have=possess
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e.g. She seemed ill when I visited her.

➤ While I was at home, a man knocked on the door and asked for help.

➤ My car was stolen while I was on holiday.

➤ When I got home, I really needed a shower (NOT was needing) .

2- إذا لم ياتي بعد **while** و **when** فاعل ياتي بعدها (v + ing) بشرط ان يكون فاعل الجملة واحد

➤ While playing football, I fell and broke my leg ( while I was playing football)

➤ When climbing the hill they discovered an ancient footpath.( When they were climbing the hill

3- يمكن استخدام **on** بدلا من **when** ويأتي بعدها (v + ing) او noun

► When the thief saw the police, he ran away.= On seeing the police, the thief ran away.

- On arriving / his arrival, he found the door locked.

4- يمكن استخدام **During** بدلا من **while** ويأتي بعدها (اسم noun) او عبارة اسمية noun phrase

During → (the film / (my) flight / (my) stay / (our) visit/ the journey...etc.)

➤ During my lunchtime, the phone rang.

➤ During the party, we saw most of our old friends

5- يستخدم الماضي المستمر في هذه التركيبة : ماضى مستمر + **because/as/since** + ماضى بسيط منفى بمعنى الحدث لم يتم

e.g. I didn't answer the phone because I was praying.

→ She didn't see the thief since she was watching TV.

6- الفعل بعد **and** يأخذ نفس شكل الفعل الذي يسبقها:

They were eating dinner, discussing their plans, and having a good time.



## تركيبات هامة

While /As/ When/just as	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى بسيط
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→ ماضى بسيط	While /As/ When	→ ماضى مستمر
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When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى مستمر
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→ ماضى مستمر	When	→ ماضى بسيط
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While/when/As	→ ماضى مستمر	→ ماضى مستمر
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when/While ( بدون فاعل ) + v ing	→ ماضى بسيط
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During + noun	→ ماضى بسيط
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on + v + ing/noun

→ ماضى بسيط

## زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

### 1. التكوين Form:

( P.P + has/have + فاعل )

➤ Ex. He has watched the match.

( P.p..... + has/have(not) + فاعل )

➤ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

( Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?)

or

( Have/has + sub... + p.p ....?) اداة استفهام

➤ ❖ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

➤ - When **have** you **finished** your homework?

( have/has + been + p.p... + مفعول )

➤ TV **has been watched** by them.

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

1. يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

I've just finished reading David Copperfield

2 - حدث بدا في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

3- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع so او because

➔ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.➔ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.➔ Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

4. يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

### 3. كلمات الدالة Key words

So far = up till now = until now حتى الان

E.g. Mona has studied for lessons so far/up till now

ever

تستخدم ( ever ) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى ( من قبل ):

➔ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. /

It's the first time + فاعل + have / has + ever + p.p

1. تستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

➔ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

2. الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

Is/are the + فاعل

est + صفة

p.p + I have ever + اسم +

Most + صفة طويلة

➔ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.➔ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

Nothing like this has ever happened to me

3. الجمل التي تبدأ ب:

never

تستخدم ( never ) مع المضارع التام المنفى للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى ( ابداً / مطلقاً ):



⤵ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

**لاحظ** : يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الانبية :

⤵ My brother **has never driven** a car before

( never ) + ( before )

⤵ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

اسم موصوف + such + ( never )

⤵ فاعل + have/has + never + p.p + اسم + صفة مقارنة + than + الشخص / الشيء

I **have never seen** a more exciting film than Brave heart.

**just**

يستخدم ( just ) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( حالا ) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :

Leila isn't here. She's **just gone**.

The bus **has just left**! I can see it over there

**already**

يستخدم ( already ) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( بالفعل ) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :

Hany **has already** made his bed

تأتي already بين have/has والتصريف الثالث

⤵ Leila **has finished** her homework **already**.

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

تأتي في السؤال ( للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل ) ! how fast ! Have you finished doing the exercise already?

**yet**

تستخدم ( yet ) مع المضارع بمعنى ( حتى الان ) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

⤵ Have you finished your homework **yet**?

تأتي yet في نهاية السؤال

⤵ I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

تأتي yet في نهاية الجملة المنفية

Hany has not **yet** woken up

تأتي yet بين has/have not والتصريف الثالث

**Lately**

مؤخراً / حديثاً ( يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال )

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you heard from tom lately?

**recently**

مؤخراً / حديثاً ( يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال )

Samy has married recently. Have you heard from tom recently?

Last ( week- month – year – Monday - night )

1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday

The /this morning – yesterday

**Since** + بداية الحدث (بداية المدة)

Lunch time – spring – then-that time

His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation

I /He/she was ...../the age of..... /the beginning of ....

Since the last + اسم ( since the last visit/match/meeting.

I've studied English since I was eight years old

**For** + مدة كاملة

( a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten

years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15

minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season )

( a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever )

For the last/past + مدة ( for the last week/month)

الخلاصة (تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا ب a /an)

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.

**كلمات اخرى تستخدم مع المضارع التام**

Over / throughout the ( years /ages ) على مر السنين /العصور

in the last (weeks / months /years) في الاسابيع /الشهور /السنوات الماضية

in the past few years في السنوات القليلة الماضية

يستخدم مع الكلمات والتعابير اذا كان هذه الفترات الزمنية مستمرة الى لحظة الكلام

Today/this ( morning /evening/ week/month ) e.g He has written three reports this morning.

This is the first time/It's the second time.

يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	ماضى بسيط →
It's a period of time		ماضى بسيط →

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .

➤ he **has studied** English **since** she **started** her school.

ماضى بسيط	Since then	مضارع تام →
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Hany went to live in Paris. since then I haven't contacted him

ماضى بسيط →	Since	Had + p.p
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It was a year since I had seen her.

How long is it	Since	ماضى بسيط →
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How long is it since you got married?

لاحظ الفرق بين (have/has) been to &amp; (have/has) gone to

1- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل has/have been to

E.g. Hassan **has been to** London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)➔ My father **has been to** Cairo . He returned yesterday.➔ Ahmed, where have you **been**?➔ Have you **been to** America before?

2- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

➔ He **has gone to** London = ( He is still there/ He is in London now)➔ Ali **has gone to** school.➔ Belal is not here. He **has gone to** the dentist's➔ where has heba **gone**? I can't find her.

3- ذهب الى مكان وما زال هناك مع تحديد مدة have/has been in/at

➔ Ali has been in London for two months.

## Unit 2 Women who made history

## Past continuous Perfect الماضي التام المستمر

1. النكبين Form:

( had + been + v.ing + فاعل )

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

➤ She **had been watching** TV two hours when she fell asleep

( hadn't + been + v.ing + فاعل )

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

➤ We **hadn't been playing** chess when Omar arrived

( Had + sub... + been + v.ing ....? )

3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

or

( had + sub... + been + v.ing ....? + اداة استفهام )

➤ **Had she been watching** TV for two hours when she fell asleep?

➤ How long **had she been watching** TV when she fell asleep?

## 2. الاستخدام Usage

1. يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي (بدا وانتهى في الماضي) قبل وقوع حدث آخر

Ex-Hany **had been looking** for work for over a year before he got a job.

☞ We **had been driving** for 5 hours when our car ran out of petrol

➔ When we visited my cousins in Canada, they **had been living** there for six months.

2. يستخدم بعد (because/as/since) لتوضيح حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي أو قبل  
that's why/ so

➤ -There were floods because it **had been raining** for three days.

☞ My father was tired as he **had been working** in the farm all day.

- She **had been working** hard all week, so she looked exhausted.

3. يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الكلمات الآتية:

**since / for/ all / before/when/how long**

ex-He **had been driving** for only three weeks, so it is not surprising that he his driving test

2-Ali **had been trying** to call me for 10 minutes before I finally answered the phone

I **had been watching** that programme every week since it started, but I missed the last episode.

4. ياتي عادة مع أفعال يمكن أن تستغرق فترة طويلة مثل

(wait / do / study / live / work / stay / play / watch / sleep /write/ talk / run / walk / travel,fly ..etc)

Ex-They **had been waiting** for an hour before the train arrived

2-What had he **been doing** when the accident happened?

They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.

5. هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة عموما ومنها الماضي التام المستمر هي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة وغيرها ونستخدم الماضي التام .

**أفعال الشعور والتفكير والرأي والحالت العقلية والارادة :**

<i>believe</i>	<i>love</i>	<i>recognise</i>	<i>understand</i>
<i>dislike</i>	<i>hate</i>	<i>remember</i>	<i>want</i>
<i>know</i>	<i>prefer</i>	<i>suppose</i>	<i>wish</i>
<i>like</i>	<i>realize</i>	<i>think (= believe)</i>	<i>hope</i>
<i>mind</i>	<i>doubt</i>	<i>mean</i>	

**أفعال الاحساس**

<i>appear</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>taste</i>
<i>feel</i>	<i>seem</i>	<i>sound</i>	

**أفعال أخرى**

<i>agree</i>	<i>belong</i>	<i>need</i>	<i>own</i>
<i>be</i>	<i>disagree</i>	<i>owe</i>	<i>have=possess</i>

➔ The motorcycle **had been belonging** to Samy for years before Ahmed bought it. **Not Correct**

☞ The motorcycle **had belonged** to Samy for years before ahmed bought it. **Correct**

➔ We **d known** for a long time that the company was going to close.

Not: We'd been knowing ...

➔ **Had they started** the game on time?



Not: Had they been starting the game on time?

We were good friends. We had known each other for 10 years

لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر مع الأفعال التي لا تستغرق عادة فترة طويلة في حدوثها وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم الماضي التام مثل:

**(break down / stop / close / open/ end / finish/leave/give/receive/pass)**

- She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

6- إذا ذكرنا مرات حدوث الفعل لا يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بل نستخدم الماضي التام

- When I met Ahmed, he had finished typing 3 reports.

He had written three books and he was working on another one.

## The Past Perfect الماضي التام

### 1. النكبات Form:

( had + p.p + فاعل )

➤ I had finished my work before I took a break.

( hadn't + p.p + فاعل )

➤ They hadn't watched TV.

( Had + sub... + p.p ....? )

or

( had + sub... + p.p ....? + اداة استفهام )

➤ Had Huda played tennis? Yes, she had. No, she hadn't

➤ What had he done before returning home?

( had + been + p.p... + مفعول )

➤ A film had been watched ( by me )

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

1- يستخدم الماضي التام ليصف حدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

➤ After Mai had returned from school, she studied her lessons.

2 : يستخدم الماضي التام بعد ( because/as ) لتوضيح سبب/مبرر حدوث شيء في الماضي ( حدث ثم أولا ) وكانت له نتيجة واضحة في الماضي:

➤ He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food.

➤ We weren't hungry as we had already eaten.

➔ Hassan didn't play football because he had forgotten his football trainers

3 مع حالة if الثالثة.

➤ If I had been more careful, I wouldn't have lost my mobile.

4. يستخدم الماضي التام بعد wish / if only للتعبير عن الندم أو اللوم في الماضي

I wish I had studied harder last year.

5. يستخدم الماضي التام بعد I'd rather في وجود فاعل للتعبير عن الندم أو اللوم في الماضي

I'd rather you hadn't lied to me about your school marks yesterday

غالباً ما يستخدم الماضي التام والماضي البسيط مع روابط معينة ليبين ترتيب الاحداث وهى كالآتى :

After/As soon as/ When	→ ماضى تام	→ ماضى بسيط
------------------------	------------	-------------

→ ماضى بسيط	After/As soon as/ When	→ ماضى تام
-------------	------------------------	------------

Ex- **After/As soon as/When** I had done my homework, I watched TV .

Ex- I watched TV . **After/as soon as** I had done my homework,

By the time/Before/When	→ ماضى بسيط	→ ماضى تام
-------------------------	-------------	------------

ماضى تام	By the time/Before/When	→ ماضى بسيط
----------	-------------------------	-------------

Ex- I had done my homework before/ by the time/when I watched TV .

→ Before/ By the time I watched TV ,I had done my homework.

الفاعل + didn't + inf.	until - till	فاعل had + P.P
صفة/اسم + wasn't / weren't + الفاعل	until - till	
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + p.p	until - till	
الفاعل + couldn't/wouldn't + inf.	until - till	
No one + التصريف الثانى للفاعل	until - till	
كلمة تعطى النفي Refused/denied	until - till	

- I didn't watch TV (till / until) I had done my homework.
- He wasn't sad until he had met his wife.
- My laptop wasn't repaired until a computer engineer had examined it.
- I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
- He couldn't travel until he had got a passport.
- No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.
- She refused to marry him until he had bought a new flat.

no sooner	than	لم يكدا يفعل كذا ..... حتى
4- فاعل + had + hardly	+ p.p. when + past simple	ماضى بسيط
scarcely	when	

E.g. They had no sooner finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

إذا بدأت الجملة بـ **no sooner/hardly/scarcely** نضع الجملة الأولى فى صيغة استفهام.

No sooner	Had+ فاعل + p.p	than	
Scarcely		when	ماضى بسيط
Hardly	Did + فاعل + inf	when	

E.g. No sooner had they finished painting our new house than we moved into it.

Hardly had they finished painting our new house when we moved into it.

No sooner had Ali found the money than he reported the police.

No sooner did Ali find the money than he reported the police.

It was only when → ماضى تام that → ماضى بسيط  
It was not until → ماضى تام that → ماضى بسيط

◎ It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed  
It wasn't until he had finished his work that he helped me.

### Important notes

1- إذا لم يأتى بعد After/ before فاعل يأتى بعدهم (v.ing)

After (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضى بسيط

before (بدون فاعل) + v ing/noun → ماضى تام

Ex- After doing the shopping, she returned home.

After the accident, he wasn't able to move.

→ She had done the shopping before returning home.

She had already visited the city before the school trip.

2 : تستخدم Having + P.P بدلا من after/as soon as + S + had + P.P

After/as soon as + فاعل + had + P.P = Having + p.p = V.ing + ماضى بسيط

Ex → After she had done the shopping, she returned home. =

→ Having done the shopping, she returned home =

→ Doing the shopping, she returned home

فى المبنى للمجهول

- When/ After/As soon as + had been + p.p = ( Having + +been + p.p) = p.p

→ As soon as my flat had been decorated, it looked fantastic.

Having been decorated, my flat looked fantastic.

Decorated, my flat looked fantastic.

3: يأتى الماضى التام بعد هذه الافعال فى الماضى وهى :

.....discovered\found\realized\knew\remembered\heard.....S.+ had + P.P

إذا جاء ثلاثة أفعال فى الجملة فالحدث الذى وقع أولا يوضع فى زمن الماضى التام أما الفعلان الاخران فيوضعان فى زمن الماضى البسيط

After				
As soon as	ماضى بسيط	ماضى بسيط	That	ماضى تام
When				

Ex: When I arrived at the station I found that the train had left the station.

= On arriving at the station I found that the train had left the station

→ as soon as/after I saw Ahmed, I realized that I had forgotten his book at home.

→ As soon as He reached the airport, Ali found out that he had left his suitcases at home.

ملحوظة (ليس بالضرورة ان يكون الترتيب ماضى بسيط ، ماضى بسيط ثم ماضى تام) ولكن الفيصل اى من الاحداث الثلاثة وقع أولا فيوضع فى زمن الماضى التام والاخران فى الماضى البسيط كما شرحنا سابقا وكما فى المثال التالى :

→ After I heard that I had passed the exam, I phoned my dad.

## 4: يأتي بعد Before that ماضى تام وبعد After that ماضى بسيط:

after = before that →	→ ماضى تام	ماضى بسيط
before = after that →	→ ماضى بسيط	ماضى تام

Ex: I watched the film but before that I had done my homework.

Ex: I had had a shower, after that I went out.

## 5 : يأتي الماضى التام مع كلمات المضارع التام اذا جاء معها ماضى بسيط (already/just/never/for/since)

► I had never tried Chinese food before I went to that restaurant.

► The lesson had already started when he arrived in the classroom.

## 6 : ماضى تام → (فترة زمنية فى الماضى) By +

By (midnight / yesterday / 1990 / the age of 12) , sub + had + p.p + قبل

E.g. By yesterday, he had reached Paris./ By 1913, the titanic had shipwrecked.

## 7: نستخدم هذه التركيبة عندما (لا يوجد فارق زمنى بين الحدثين)

ماضى بسيط → ماضى بسيط → After /as soon as/ when

Ex: When she saw a snake in front of her, she cried.

Ex: He told me as soon as he heard the news.

Ex. After he paid the driver, he got out of the taxi.

## Adjectives الصفات



## الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتى غالبا قبله أو تأتى بعد فعل (v to be)

He bought a **smart** phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

## أو تأتى بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

1- تأتى بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

2- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتى بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

That sounds **great**

3- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتى بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

## Degree of adjectives

## والأن نأتى إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

## Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
<b>tall</b> طويل	<b>taller than</b>	<b>the tallest</b>
<b>rare</b> نادر	<b>rarer than</b>	<b>the rarest</b>
<b>fine</b> جميل	<b>finer than</b>	<b>The finest</b>
<b>sweet</b> حلو	<b>sweeter than</b>	<b>the sweetest</b>
<b>big</b> كبير	<b>bigger than</b>	<b>the biggest</b>
<b>spicy</b> متبل / حار	<b>spicier than</b>	<b>the spiciest</b>

- لاحظ:**
- 1- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ **e** نضيف لها **r** عند المقارنة و **st** عند التفضيل **large - larger- largest**
  - 2- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ **y** وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب **y** الى **i** ثم نضيف **er** او **est** **heavy - heavier- heaviest**
  - 3- بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الاخير **er +** **hot - hotter -hottest**

### Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة more .... than less .... than	Superlative تفضيل the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
<b>popular</b> محبوب / شعبي	<b>more popular than</b>	<b>the most/least popular</b>
<b>expensive</b> باهظ الثمن	<b>more expensive than</b>	<b>the most expensive</b>
<b>modern</b> حديث	<b>More/less modern than</b>	<b>the most modern</b>
<b>traditional</b> تقليدي	<b>more traditional than</b>	<b>the most traditional</b>

### Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
<i>good / well</i> جيد	<i>better than</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad / ill</i> سيء	<i>worse than</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>Little</i> قليل	<i>less than</i>	<i>the least</i>
<i>many / much/a lot of</i> كثير	<i>more than</i>	<i>the most</i>
<i>Late</i> متأخر	<i>later than</i> <i>latter than</i>	<i>the latest</i> <i>the last</i>
<i>Far</i> بعيد (مسافة) <i>Far</i> بعيد/كثير (كمية)	<i>farther than</i> <i>further than</i>	<i>the farthest</i> <i>the furthest</i>

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.

Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

### Comparative Adjectives

### صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

### 1- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئيين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a **bigger** one.

He wants a more expensive car



## 2- للمقارنة بيت شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat **is colder than** the old one.

The museum is usually **more crowded** on a Saturday **than** a Sunday

## 3- لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling **happier**. My brother is getting **better**.

4 يمكن إستخدام **less** قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس **more**

Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is **less tall** than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء.

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد **and** تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- ♦ These days more and more people are learning English.
- ♦ The weather is getting colder and colder.

## 6. almost as + صفة + as

## slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

✗ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق ليس كبيراً بين شخصين أو شيئين

✗ I'm almost as old as my brother.

✗ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.

→ traveling by train is **a little/ a bit** cheaper than traveling by car.

## 7. much/ a lot/ far + صفة مقارنة + than

© يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق كبيراً بين شخصين أو شيئين

→ Her illness was **far more serious than** we expected.

→ English is much easier to study than Chinese

→ Gold is **a lot/ much** more expensive than salt.

## Superlative Adjectives

## صفات التفضيل

## نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

1- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر ( شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شيء وباقي الأشياء )  
Oysters are one of **the rarest** meals you can eat in France.

He bought **the most expensive** suit in the shop.

2- عند وصف **extremes** ( الأشياء المتطرفة ) ( الأعلى / الأطعب / الأعلى ثعناً ) أشخاص

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain on earth.



1- نستخدم **as** (صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في نفس الصفة

**as + صفة + as =**

وجه المقارنة الثاني + **the same (noun) as** + وجه المقارنة الأول

♦ **Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.**

وتأتي بعد **as**

1- مفعول عبارة عن (noun). أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)

-She is as young as him/Ali.

2- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالاتي:

-She is as young as he is.

2- عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

**not as / so + صفة + as = less + صفة + than**

.Dina is not as /so tall as Heba = Dina is less tall than Heba = Heba is taller than Dina

3- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was **the best** film I have ever seen.

4- عند وجود المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم comparative

Leila is **the younger** of the two girls.

Who is **the taller** of the two brothers?

5- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة في التركيب الآتي: ( كلما..... كلما)

The	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(صفة + er)} \\ \text{(more /less + صفة)} \\ \text{(صفة شاذة)} \end{array} \right\}$	فعل + فاعل , The	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(صفة + er)} \\ \text{(more /less + صفة)} \\ \text{(صفة شاذة)} \end{array} \right\}$	فعل + فاعل	

- **The harder** you study, **the higher** marks you get.

- **The more expensive** the hotel (is), **the better** the service (is).-

7- لا تستخدم **the** قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's **best** novelist.

8- يمكن استخدام **most** بدون **the** وتعطى معنى **very** قبل صفة او حال

Hala is **most** pretty = Hala is **very** pretty.

9- أحيانا نستخدم **best /most** بدون **the** في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها **very much**

مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis **best** (most) .

10- لاحظ استخدام **in** مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river in the world (Not: of the world)

The **best** student **in** the class / The **best** player **in** the team

e.g. Cairo is **farther** than benha

11- نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات :

- نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك : he gave me further details

12- الفرق بين older/elder

- نستخدم **elder** و **eldest** عند مقارنة أقدمية شخصين او تفضيل فيما يتعلق بالعمر مع افراد

الاسرة ولا نستخدم **than** بعد **elder**

Ali is my **elder** brother .

He is the **eldest** in our family.

My **elder** brother is two years younger than my **eldest** brother.

تستخدم **older** لتشير الى الاكبر سنا او الاقدم ويمكن ان يتبعها **than** او تفهم المقارنة ضمنا بدون **than**

We start understanding many things as we grow/get **older**.

My parents are **older** than your parents.

The **older** version of the software had many useful features **than** this one.

- I am the eldest child in my family. ✓
- I am the oldest child in my family. ✗
- أنا أكبر طفل في عائلتي
- I am 2 years older than my younger brother. ✓
- I am 2 years elder than my younger brother. ✗
- "أنا أكبر من أخي الصغير بعامين"

### 13. لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

**It ( be ) + adj. + of + someone + to do something**  
(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

- ♣ It was careless of Jack to leave the door unlocked.
- ♣ It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

### 14. الفرق بين latter/last/late

تشير كلمة later إلى وقت في المستقبل

Sorry, I'm busy right now - I'll speak to you later.

نستخدم كلمة latter عندما نشير إلى الثاني من شخصين أو شيئين يتم ذكرهما

She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.

نستخدم last بمعنى آخر شخص أو شيء / أقرب شيء، للوقت الحاضر

I didn't read the last chapter of the book.

The next meeting will be held in the last week in June.

### 15. هناك بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت

( Common – narrow – simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite – friendly – gentle – cruel )

quiet → quieter/more quiet →	the quietest/most quiet
clever → cleverer/more clever →	the cleverest/most clever
narrow → narrower/more narrow →	the narrowest/most narrow
simple → simpler/more simple →	the simplest/most simple

16- الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):

This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

## Unit 3

## صيغ المستقبل Forms of future



1 - زمن المستقبل البسيط

### 1. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل البسيط من will ('ll) + inf

➤ I will help you do your homework . ➤ He will travel to London tomorrow

## 2. الاستخدام Usage

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن:

E.g. I am 18 years old. Next year, I <b>will be</b> 19 years old. ➤ His school <b>will be</b> 50 years old next year	1. حقائق مستقبلية (المرحوم): Future facts
E.g. Your bag looks heavy. I <b>Will help</b> you carry it. I'll take you to the airport tomorrow.	2. عروض Offers
E.g. Will you help me do my homework, please? "Will you buy a hamburger for me? Thank you!"	3. طلب request
E.g. One day, I think people <b>will live</b> on the moon Do you think that Cairo <b>will be</b> bigger in the future? I expect that Egypt <b>will achieve</b> progress in all fields.	4. التنبؤ (بدون دليل) Prediction
E.g. Someone is knocking on the door. I'll <b>see</b> who is there. ➤ That's the phone. I <b>will answer</b> it. ➤ I'm hungry. I <b>think</b> I <b>will have</b> a sandwich. ➤ What would you like to drink? 'I'll <b>have</b> orange juice, please.' We need some paper for the photocopier." "Okay, I'll go and get some."	5. القرار السريع Quick decision قرارا يكون الآن
I <b>will buy</b> you a new computer when you pass the exam. Thanks for lending me the money. I'll <b>pay</b> you back on Friday. I promise I won't tell anyone you broke the window.	6. الوعد Promise
E.g. I <b>will call</b> the police if you do that again. I'll tell your parents what you did.	7. التهديد Threat
E.g. take your umbrella with you or you <b>will get</b> wet. Don't play with those matches or you will burn yourself.	8. التحذير Warning
* You sweep the floor and I <b>will cook</b> the dinner. * You do the typing and I <b>will check</b> it later.	9. توزيع الوظائف و المهام والادوار (بين المتحدث و افراد اخرين)
Look at these clouds. it <b>will probably rain</b>	10. مع دليل حاضر مع وجود ظروف مثل Definitely/certainly/probably

11 - يستخدم بعد الروابط الآتية:

After/ As soon as/ When / Before / By the time	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)	مستقبل Will+ inf
مصدر + will (won't) + فاعل مصدر / don't مصدر	Till/until	(مضارع بسيط) او (مضارع تام)

Ex- As soon as/When Ali **gets** home, he **will have** dinner➤ He **won't leave** until his sister **arrives/has arrived**➤ **Don't press** this button **until** the light **turns** green.

مصدر الفعل + will not( won't) + V.(inf)

## 3. النفي Negative

في حالة النفي نستخدم (won't + المصدر)

## 4. السؤال Question

Will +. subject + inf.....مصدر الفعل?

Yes / No تتبع الآتي : عند تكوين السؤال ب

Will you send us some photos? Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

مصدر الفعل + will + subject + inf.....اداة الاستفهام?

8 Where will Dina go at the weekend? - I think she will go to the park.

### 5. الكلمات الدالة : Keywords

نستخدم will بعد الافعال والظروف والتعبيرات الآتية :

predict-expect -hope- think – believe – promise – wonder - suppose	أفعال
Probably-possibly- certainly- perhaps – maybe -definitely	ظروف
Be sure –be afraid –it is probable –it's certain –it's possible- I don't think	تعبيرات
tomorrow - next (week/month/year) - in the future - soon - in 2030 -	كلمات

### 2. المستقبل باستخدام (be) going to :

#### 1. التكوين Form:

II. في حالة الإثبات والنفي: يتكون المستقبل من (

I → } am (not)  
 He, She, It → } is (not) + ( going to ) + مصدر الفعل  
 We, You, They → } are ( not)

EX→ They are going to visit an ancient site.

→ I'm not going to visit a museum, I'm very busy.

#### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

I: We often use 'be going to' to talk about our future intentions and plans. We have usually made our plans before the moment of speaking.

يستخدم عند التخطيط أو النية أو القرار المسبق لحدث في المستقبل (لم ننتهي من الترتيب له / أو قبل لحظة الكلام ) :

A: We've run out of milk. B: I know, I'm going to buy some.

A: There is a good movie on TV tonight.

B: Yes. I know. I am going to watch it.

E.g.1- I'm going to buy a new car, I intend to do that . (Intention)

2- She is going to buy a new computer. She has already made her plan.

She's going to be a professional dancer when she grows up.

لاحظ اذا كان القرار فوري اوالآن نستخدم will :

Ex- I have decided now that I will go to bed.

He has just decided that he will join this club.

We use "going to" for prediction in the near future. The speaker is sure because there are signs about it.

يستخدم عند التنبؤ بوجود دليل حاضر ( نראה أو نعرفة لكل من المتكلم أو المستمع) أو مع كلمات believe/

(think / عندما تكون هناك علامات محددة على أن شيئاً ما سيحدث / من المحتمل أن يحدث شيء ما بناءً على الأدلة أو الخبرة التي لديك.



1. She is standing at the edge of the cliff, she is going to fall.

2.A: What is the problem? There are strange noises in the lift.

B: I think the lift is going to break down .Let's get out!

3.A: I feel cold.

B: Look at those black clouds. It is going to rain.

4.A: What is the matter with you?

B: I feel terrible. I think I am going to be ill.

5- Look at those boys playing football! They're going to break the window.

6-How pale that girl is! I believe / I think/ she is going to faint

7-I think it is going to rain - I just felt a drop.

8-I don't feel well. I think I'm going to throw up

9-Look at this reckless driver! He is going to crash into the car in front.

10-Hassan's playing really well. He's going to win the game!

11.Germany have just scored. England are going to lose again.

3- شى على وشك الحدوث مع كلمات التحذير او التنبيه / be careful /take care / / watch out !

:/lookout!

1- Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

2- Be careful! the car is going to hit you; it is very near.

3-Get back! The bomb is going to explode.

4.Look out! You're going to spill that coffee.

ولكن اذا كان التوقع للحدث قائم على الاعتقاد او الراى الشخصى للمتكلم فناخذ Will مثل :

E.g.1- Messi is a clever player. I think he will score a goal the next match.

2- Hamdi is very fast. I think he will be in the Olympic Games one day!

3- Sara is a good student .I thinkshe will pass all her exams.

ولكن لاحظ المواقف المؤقتة تعتبر ادلة واضحة

\* My brother is revising well. I think he's going to pass the test.

3- يستخدم عند وجود كلمات (intend /intention/plan /decide/ made decision/ made up...mind)

Ex- A: What are your plans for the next weekend?

- B: I'm going to play computer games.

3. السؤال Question

Is/Are + subject + going +to inf.....مصدر الفعل؟

Yes / No نتبع الاتى :

عند تكوين السؤال ب

→ Are they going to do their homework? Yes, they are. / No, they aren't

عند تكوين السؤال ب اداة استفهام :

Is/Are + subject +going + inf.....مصدر الفعل + اداة الاستفهام

➤ What are you going to do at the weekend?- I'm going to visit my grandparents

## 3. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع المستمر

## 1. التكوين Form:

I → am (not)  
 He, She, It → is (not) + ( v . ing ) +  
 We, You, They → are ( not)  
 Samy is watching the match at the stadium tomorrow

## 2. الاستخدام Usage:

1- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن المستقبل في حالة وجود ترتيبات مسبقة ، ويدل على ذلك كلمات مثل :

arranged /made arrangements / prepared / booked /packed reserved / got / bought

e.g. - He has arranged everything. He's spending his holiday in Paris.

-We are going on holiday next week. I've already bought the tickets

They are flying to Paris next Friday. They bought the tickets

\* I'm Travelling for Rome tomorrow afternoon. Everything is already arranged

2- يستخدم مع المناسبات الاجتماعية واللقاءات من حفلات وأعياد ميلاد والزواج وسفر وزيارات ومواعيد شخصية وغيرها تستلزم ترتيبات (بشرط تحديد وقت الحدث)

e.g. He's getting married next Friday. We are giving a party tomorrow for Mona's birthday.  
 The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

## 3- يستخدم المضارع المستمر مع هذه الافعال التي تستلزم ترتيبات

(go /come/ visit=see /meet/ travel /see/ stay/fly /arrive/leave/(have/give) a party

- I'm meeting them on Saturday.

- They're going tomorrow.

I'm doing a test next Monday. Our class is visiting a museum tomorrow

-We're eating dinner in the restaurant carriage this evening

## 4- يستخدم مع عدم مقدرة فعل شئ في المستقبل نتيجة للترتيب لفعل حدث آخر.

-Nadia can't visit you on Saturday. She is helping her mother to prepare for a family party.

- I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

I can't see you tomorrow, I'm meeting a friend off at the airport



## 4. المستقبل باستخدام المضارع البسيط

← يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل (بجداول المواعيد الثابتة : بوسائل المواصلات والمسرح والسينما والمدرسة والحصص والامتحانات ..... الخ

e.g. Your train leaves at 6 am tomorrow.

The first class begins at 8 o'clock am.

-our next exams start in may.

-What time does your bus arrive on Saturday?

- The lesson doesn't finish until two o'clock.

## 5- المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

## 1. التكوين Form:

يتكون المستقبل التام من will + have + p.p

Ex-in a week's time ,I'll have written the report.

## 2. الاستخدام Usage:

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون قد انتهى أو تم قبل وقت معين في المستقبل

ex- - By the end of next year, the government will have built a new school in the village..

-By this time next week, I will have heard my test results

2. يعبر عن حدث شوف (سوف لا) يكون قد اكتمل قبل حدث آخر في المستقبل

► I will have read the book before I return it to the library.

► By the time my father arrives, I'll have finished my homework.

### 3. الكلمات الدالة Key words:

يستخدم مع تعبيرات زمنية مثل:

1- In+ فترة زمنية ☒ in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes' /....) time

2- By + فترة محددة ☒ By ( next Monday / 2020 / then / حينئذ the end of next week / month / year / the end of this lesson...etc)

3- In + (2025) فترة زمنية + .....for وقت محدد

4.before, till/until , by the time

Ex - By next Wednesday, I will have done a science test.

Ex - By the time I am twenty-two, I will have finished my university degree.

Ex:By the time I'm 45, I'll have written four books.

Ex: In 2022,I'll have worked at this school for twenty years.

(will have been + pp)

4- يتكون المستقبل التام في المبني للمجهول من

- This school will have been built by 2030.

- The new underground railway line will have been built by 2012.

لاحظ استخدام الروابط الآتية

مستقبل تام	Till/until By the time/before	مضارع بسيط او مضارع تام
Will have + p.p		

► Before he arrives, I'll have completed the report.

► By the time he has finished doing the homework, his father will have

لاحظ هناك افعال تعبر عن المستقبل تلقائيا عند استخدامها في صيغة المضارع مثل

want, expect, hope, predict, wish, need, etc.

وعند استخدام المستقبل التام نلغي will ونضع To + have + p.p

To + have been+ p.p وفي المجهول

► By 2030, we expect to have built flats for all people in Egypt.

► The food is expected to have been prepared by 6 pm today.

### 6. المستقبل المستمر Future continuous

#### 1. التكوين Form:

will (won't) be + v.ing

→ At one o'clock tomorrow, I'll be eating lunch with my friends

→ This time next week, I will be travelling to Cairo

#### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

- يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتنبؤ بحدث سوف يكون مستمرا في وقت ما أو خلال فترة محددة في المستقبل

→ I'll be playing tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.

► At 9.30 next Tuesday, my father will be flying to London

→ I think that I'll be working on the project for the next 15 to 20 years.

→ Between 2020 and 2030, we will be helping people with diabetes.

يستخدم مع روابط السبب والنتيجة لتبرير شيء ما في المستقبل.

I can't attend your birthday tomorrow as I **will be visiting** my grandparents.

### may be + V.ing

- يستخدم (may be v.ing) للتعبير عن أحداث محتملة الحدوث (أحداث غير مؤكدة) ستكون مستمرة في المستقبل

- Many more people **may be moving** to Cairo in the next 50 years.
- In 100 years, people **may be living** in space.

### 3. الكلمات الدالة :Key words

-(at)This time (tomorrow, next (week, month, year)....etc.) .

-At (7) o'clock ⇨ this evening / tonight / tomorrow. - Between ( 8 and 10) o'clock.

## Unit 4

### MODAL VERBS OF DEDUCTION, ADVICE AND REGRET

الأفعال المساعدة الدالة على الاستنتاج والنصيحة والندم

**should / shouldn't / had better / had better not + infinitive:**

تستخدم عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة

- You **should look for** a new job. = It is a good idea to look for a new job.
- You **shouldn't look** at the sun. It's very dangerous.
- You **had better not look** at the sun. It's very dangerous.

--تستخدم للتعبير عن إعطاء توصية أو الندم أو اللوم في المستقبل

**should ( ought to )have + p.p:**

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث في الماضي ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

- ⊗ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.
- I **should have booked** a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.
- You **should have asked** me before you used my computer!

**shouldn't ( ought not to )have + pp.:**

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث في الماضي ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم أو الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين

- The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!
- You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy
- You **shouldn't have gone** to bed late last night. Now you are very tired

**. can / can't + infinitive:**

تستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء في المضارع أو المستقبل:

**can + inf. = am / is / are + able to + inf.**  
**am / is / are + capable of + v. + ing**  
**have / has the ability to + inf.**

- I can see very well without glasses. = I have the ability to see well without glasses.
- We can solve this problem. = We have the ability to solve this problem  
= It is possible for us to solve it.

كما تستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن الاحتمال في المضارع

- I can play tennis in the park whenever I want to.
- We can't waste time watching TV.

كما تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في المضارع

- In some countries, you **can drive at the age** of 17. (**The law says this is permitted**)
- In some cities, people can't use their cars every day.  
(This is not permitted / it's against the law.)

**- could / couldn't + infinitive:**

كما تستخدم للتعبير عن قدرة عامة على عمل شيء في الماضي

- At the weekend, they found a shop where they could buy cheap books.
- My sister looked all over the house, but she couldn't find her phone.

أما للتعبير عن قدرة محددة في الماضي على الرغم من وجود صعوبة نستخدم

**was / were + able to + inf. = managed to + inf. = succeeded in + v. + ing:**

- I took my car to the garage this morning, where one of the mechanics was able to / managed to start it.
- I'd been trying to send that e-mail all day. Finally, I succeeded in sending it at six o'clock in the evening.

كما تستخدم للتعبير عن شيء مسموح به أو غير مسموح به في الماضي

- In the past people could drive a car without passing a driving test.
- In the past, women couldn't vote in elections

### could have + past participle



1- تستخدم للتعبير عن (احتمالية) حدوث شيء في الماضي.

**I could have seen the documentary, but I'm not sure.**

He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2- يمكن أن تعبر أيضا عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

➤ He went to school on foot but he could have gone by bus.

### couldn't have + past participle

للتعبير عن (التأكيد) بأن شيئاً ما لم يحدث في الماضي.

You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

### 2-I wish / If only + past perfect

امنية في الماضي

I wish I had+ ....p.p  
=I regret ... v+ ing...

ماضي تام

2- يأتي بعد ههما ماضي تام للتعبير عن التمني في الماضي

1-I wish I hadn't wasted my time in the holidays

2- I wish I hadn't failed the test .

3- I wish I had seen him yesterday. - If only I had seen him yesterday.

4-I'm really tired this morning. I wish I had sleep more last night.

في حالة وجود فعل مضاف له (ing) بعد regret نستخدم الماضي التام بعد I wish

-I regret not studying hard = -I wish I had studied hard.

Dalia regrets not finishing her work yesterday= she wishes she had finished it yesterday

## Unit 5

### Phrasal verbs

الأفعال الظرفية تتكون من فعل و حرف جر أو أكثر ويتغير معناها عن معني الفعل الأصلي وتكون معني

جدي

انواع الافعال الظرفية:

1- أفعال ظرفية تأتي الاسم بين الفعل و حرف الجر

up - They decided to throw the pearl into the sea. I asked her to turn her sound



Ali asked his secretary to **pick** his son **up** from school . -  
 Pick --- up يصطحب يرمى --- في Throw ----- into يرفع Turn ----- up  
 Tell ----- off يوبخ Throw ----- away يخلص من Turn -----down يخفض

أفعال ظرفية تأتي المفعول قبل أو بعد حرف الجر إذا كان اسم ولكن الضمير يوضع قبل حرف الجر

- **Turn off the gas** = **Turn the gas off** = **Turn it off**
- **Put off the meeting** = **Put the meeting off.**
- **Put away his books** = **Put his books away** = **Put them away**
- **Take off your shoes** = **Take your shoes off.**

**Examples:**

يشفي من يؤجل يرتدي	get over يخلع put off يخذل Put on يختلق	Take off Let down Make up	Put out يطفئ Put away يضع في مكانه Use up يستهلك	Turn on يفتح جهاز switch on يفتح جهاز Turn / switch off يطفئ
--------------------------	---	---------------------------------	--	--

أفعال ظرفية تأتي الاسم قبل أفعال ظرفية تأتي بعدها أداة ظرفية وحرف جر

Run out of يستنفذ	Keep out of يبتعد عن	Look forward to يتطلع الي
Catch up with يواصل م يلحق	Keep away from يبتعد من / يتقرب	Look out of ينظر من
Fall out with يتخاصم مع	Turn out to يتضح ان	Look up to يحترم

Put up with يتحمل	Cope up with يواكب	Look down upon يحتقر
- We look forward to the holiday .	- I can't put up with boring people.	- We look up to our parents.
- He turned out to be a thief		

وتنقسم الى أفعال متعدية وأفعال غير متعدية كالآتي :  
أفعال ظرفية لا تأتي بعدها مفعول

run out ينفذ	come out تظهر / تنشر	hurry up يسرع	break down يتعطل / ينهار
run away يهرب	grow up يكبر	turn up يصل	Take off تقلع
get up يستيقظ	cheer up يبتهج	pull up يتوقف	go on يستمر / يحدث
break out تنتشر	wear out يتهالك	Watch out أحترس	Look out أحترس

**Examples**

- The bus broke down
- The bus broke down
- My shoes wore out
- The plane takes off on time .
- The bus broke down
- War broke out in 1939.

أفعال ظرفية تأتي بعد حرف الجر مفعول ثابت سواء كان اسم أو ضمير

run into يصادف	search for يبحث عن	laugh at يسخر من	Look for يبحث عن
Fall over تسقط	catch up يلتحق / يواصل	Wait for ينتظر	Look after يعتني بـ

يسخر من	Laugh at يقع	fall off يتقدم لـ	Apply for يفحص	Look into
يشغل	Take up يأخذ	Get off ينزل	Get on يركب	

**Examples**

- I looked for my bag but in vain.
- I will get on the plane soon.
- She will apply for the job of a secretary.
- Wait for me here , please.

turn / switch on	يفتح	take in	يتمص / يخدع / يفهم	end up + ing	ينتهي به الحال
turn / switch off	يطفيء	take in	ياوي / يضيق ملابس	come up with	يأتي بفكرة
turn up	يعلي / يصل	take apart	يفكك	come out	تظهر / تصدر
turn down	يخفض	take off	تقلع / يخلع	come across	يقابل بالصدفة
turn out to be	يتضح ان	take on	يوظف / يتحمل مسئولية	come around	يزور
catch up with	يلحق بـ	take up	يشغل حيز	clear up	يرتب / يفسر
cope up with	يساير	take down	يزيل	let down	يخذل
look for	يبحث عن	take to	يحب بشدة	let out	يوسع ملابس
look up	يبحث في معجم	take over	يتولي مسئولية	make up	يخلق / يكون
look out	احترس	take after	يشبه	make up	تتبرج / تتمكيج
look after	يعتني بـ	get over	يشفي من	make out	يري بصعوبة
look forward to	يتطلع الي	keep up with	يبقي علي تواصل	make up his mind	يقرر
look up to	يحترم	keep up	يواصل بذل الجهد	find out about	يكشف عن
look down upon	يحقر	keep on	يستمر في	carry out	ينفذ
look into	يفحص / يفكر	keep away from	يبعد	carry on	يستمر / يواصل
laugh at	يسخر من	keep out of	يبعد عن	see off	يودع
grow up	يكبر / ينضج	break down	يكسر / يحطم	Knock on / at	يطرق علي الباب
put away	يضع في مكانه	break down	تتعطل / ينهار	Knock out	يهرزم
Put on weight	يزيد وزن	break out	تنشب / تندلع	work on	يعمل في مشروع
Put on	يرتدي / يخدع	break into	يقتحم	work out	يحسب / يفهم
Put off	يؤجل	break in	اقتحام	work against	يعمل ضد
Put forward	يرشح	go off	تنفجر / يرن	work up	يكافح / يناضل
Put up with	يتحمل	go up	يصعد / يقترب	work for	يعمل لدي مؤسسة
Put out	يطفيء	go on	تحدث - يستمر	Work in	يعمل في صالح
fill in / out	يملأ استمارة	go out	تنطفي	give away	يهب
point to	يشير بأدب	set up	يؤسس	give in	يستسلم
point at	يشير بوقاحة	set off / out	يبدأ رحلة	give up	يقلع / يستسلم
point out	يبين	fall off	يقع من	give off	يطلق غاز
use up	يستهلك	fall over	تسقط	Get to	بصل الي
cut down	يقطع / يرشد	fall out with	يخاصم	Get up	يستيقظ
cut off	يقطع من الجذور	throw away	يتخلص من	Get on with	ينسجم مع
cut out	يقطع بانتظام	throw into	يرمي في	Get in	يدخل بصعوبة
cheer up	يبتهج	run out of	يستنفذ	get over	يشفي من
blow up	تنفجر	run into	يقابل بالصدفة	Get through	يجتاز
blow out	يطفيء	run over	يدهس	Get on	يركب
Lie to	يكذب علي	run away	يهرب	Get off	ينزل

## 1- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	want	يريد	need	يحتاج
choose	يختار	refuse	يرفض	wish	يتمنى
decide	يقرر	offer	يعرض	arrange	يرتب
expect	يتوقع	plan	يخطط	threaten	يهدد
hope	يأمل	promise	يعد	intend	ينوى
learn	يتعلم	afford	يتحمل نفقات	disagree	يرفض

Ex: Everyone agreed to meet at the airport.

Ali has decided to study science at university.

I expect to finish my homework later this evening.

They hope to get a job they enjoy doing.

## 2- أفعال يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing

keep	يحافظ	finish	ينهي	imagine	يتخيل
avoid	يتجنب	practise	يمارس	consider	يعتبر
dislike	يكره	suggest	يقترح	understand	يفهم
enjoy	يستمتع	deny	ينكر	miss	يفقد
admit	يعترف ب	spend	يقضي	prevent	يمنع
mind	يمنع	recommend	يوصى	fancy	يتخيل

Ex: He admitted borrowing my pen without asking me.

he enjoys playing with her grandchildren..

He dislikes sleeping during the day.

## 3- أفعال يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى

Begin = start	يبدأ	continue	يستمر
like /love X hate	يحب X يكره	prefer	يفضل

Ex: my brother began to work / working as a teacher 5 years ago.

We like to watch / watching tennis.

I hate to get /getting water in my eyes.

## إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال (like /love/prefer) فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

Ex: I'd like to finish my work early today.

I'd prefer to drink coffee.

I'd love to go for a swim this evening.

## 4 - أفعال يأتي بعدها (to+ inf) أو (v.+ing) مع وجود إختلاف في المعنى

هذه الأفعال إذا جاء بعدها (Gerund) تدل على ان الحدث قد انتهى أما إذا جاء بعدها (to +inf) فتدل على ان الحدث لم يتم بعد

remember + (to + inf.)	يتذكر أن يفعل شيئاً ما ثم يفعله
remember + (v. + ing)	يتذكر أنه قد فعل شيئاً ما في الماضي
Ex- When I was young, I <u>remember visiting</u> my grandmother every week I love my grandmother. I <u>remember to visit</u> her every week.	
stop + (to + inf.)	يتوقف لغرض (لكي يفعل شيء ما)
stop + (v. + ing)	يتوقف عن فعل شيء لفترة قصيرة أو بصفة دائمة

Ex- He stopped to listen to music = He stopped what he was doing to listen to music.  
He stopped listening to music. = He didn't listen to music any more.

forget + (to + inf.)

ينسى أن يفعل شيء ما (أى لم يفعل الشيء)

forget + (v. + ing)

ينسى أنه فعل شيء ما (أى أنه فعل الشيء)

He forgot to lock the door

=

.He didn't lock it.

He forgot locking the door.

=

He locked it but couldn't remember.

try + (to + inf.)

يُحاول (يُبذل مجهود لكى يفعل شيء ما) لا يصل أو يفشل

try + (v. + ing)

يُجرب شيء ما ، وسيرى ما سوف يحدث

I tried to buy some medicine, but the chemist was closed.

I had a headache, so I tried taking some medicine.

regret + (to + inf.)

يأسف أنه مضطر أن يفعل شيء ما أو يقول خبر غير سار

regret + (v. + ing)

يندم على شيء فعله فى الماضى

Ex- He regretted to tell you the bad news = He was sorry that it was necessary to tell you the bad news.

He regretted selling his car. = He was sorry that he had to sell it.

#### 5 - استخدام v + ing بعد to فى هذه التعبيرات

take to	يعتاد علي	object to	يعترض
be used to	معتاد	look forward to	يتطلع الي
be accustomed to	معتاد	due to	بسبب
get used to	يعتاد علي	in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
owing to	بسبب	thanks to	بفضل

Ex: He is used to getting up early.

→ He took to watching TV at night..

→ I look forward to / am used to spending the holidays in Sharm.

#### 6 - استخدام فعل مضاف له ing بعد هذه التعبيرات

be busy	مشغول	Be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يجد صعوبة في	How /what about	ماذا عن
It's no good = It's no use	لا فائدة من	It's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
Can't stand /can't bear	لا يحتمل	Feel like	يود / يريد
Can't help/can't stop	لا أقاوم (أحب)	It's fun	من الممتع

→ It's no good / no use wasting time.

→ I feel like / can't help eating sweets

→ How about looking at that festival for our project?.

### Unit 6

## I-The active causative have and get

الافعال السببية (have and get) فى المبنى للمعلوم

1- تستخدم الصيغة السببية في المبني للمعلوم بمعنى ان تجعل او تقنع او تجبر شخص ما ان يفعل شئ ما. وتستخدم **have** رسميا اكثر عن **get**

### اولا صيغة اساسية:

..... مصدر الفعل + مفعول + **have** + فاعل

..... مصدر الفعل + **to** + مفعول + **get** + فاعل

→ The teacher **had** us **do** some extra work today.

→ Please **get** Yasser **to help** you

→ Mother **had** Shaimaa **tidy** her room before she went out

→ Parents should **get** their children **to limit** the amount of time they spend using mobile phones

### ثانيا صيغة ثانوية:

..... مصدر الفعل + مفعول + **make** + فاعل

..... مصدر الفعل + مفعول + **let** + فاعل

..... مصدر الفعل + **to** + مفعول + **cause** + فاعل

..... مصدر الفعل + **to** + مفعول + **allow/permit** + فاعل

→ She **made** her sister **follow** her instructions as if she were a child.

→ I **let** them **take** as much money as possible. → What **caused** you **to change** your mind

→ I **allowed** them **to go** to the club.

## 2-The passive causative have and get الافعال السببية (have and get) في المبني للمجهول

2- تستخدم الصيغة السببية في المبني للمجهول عندما لا نفعل شئنا بأنفسنا، لنقول ان الفعل تم بواسطة شخص آخر.

..... **p.p.** + مفعول + **have** + فاعل

..... **p.p.** + مفعول + **get** + فاعل

→ I don't cut my hair. I **have** my hair **cut**.

→ Do you usually **get** your room **cleaned**? No, I clean it myself

→ Dina **has** the flat **cleaned** every week.

→ You can **get** your name **printed** on a T-shirt in that shop

← هذا مشابه في المعنى للمبني للمجهول (لنا في حاجة ان نقول من ادى الفعل) يمكن ان يستخدم مع جميع الازمنة:

1- We always **get** our clothes **washed**. (Our clothes are washed for us.)

2- I **had** my teeth **checked** yesterday. (My teeth were checked yesterday.)

3- Ali **is getting** his car **repaired**. (Ali's car is being repaired.)

← مثل المبني للمجهول إذا أردنا الإشارة إلى من أدى الحدث، فإن بإمكاننا أن نضيف **by** + الفاعل في نهاية الجملة.

→ I'm having my homework checked **by the teacher**

→ He always has his roof repaired **by a handyman**.

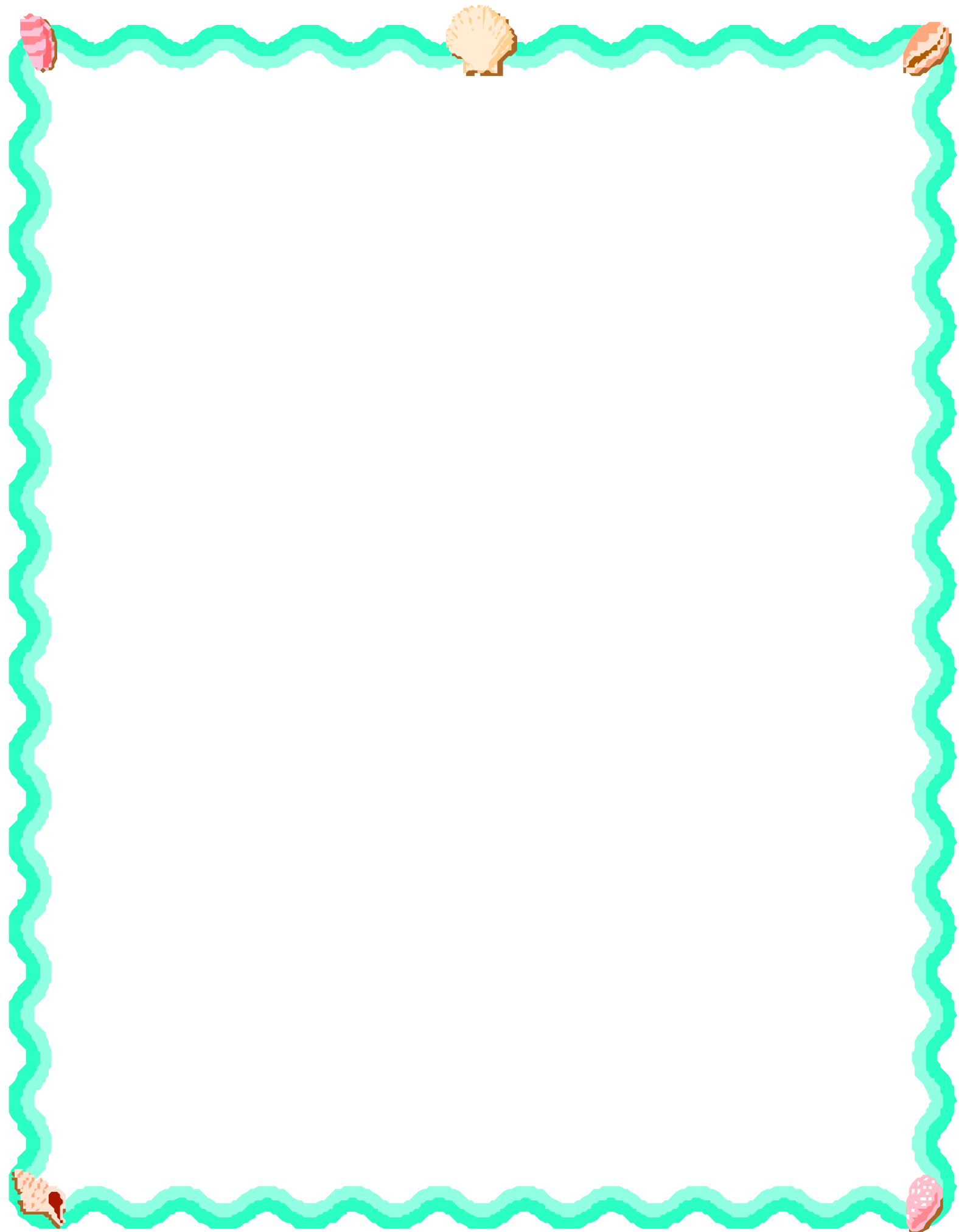
← لاحظ أننا نستخدم هذا الشكل للأفعال السببية في الاسئلة الاجابات:

Did you **have** your meal **prepared**?

No, I **didn't** (have it **prepared**). I prepared it myself.



3rd



## Unit 7

## Adjectives الصفات

الصفة عادة تصف الاسم وتأتي غالبا قبله أو تأتي بعد فعل be

He bought a **smart** phone last night.

The animal I saw in the field was **frightening**.

أو تأتي بعد بعض الأفعال مثل

1- تأتي بعد الأفعال بمعنى يصبح (be – get – become – go – grow – turn)

She is nice.

He will be sad.

They have been happy.

The food went bad.

He grows angry.

The sea turned rough.

2- إذا جاءت بمعنى يبدو يأتي بعدها صفة (look – seem – appear – sound)

He looks happy.

That sounds **great**

3- إذا جاءت بمعنى (له ملمس feel – له مذاق taste – له رائحة smell) يأتي بعدها صفة

The cloth feels smooth.

The food tastes nice.

## Degree of adjectives

والآن نأتي إلى درجات الصفات الثلاثة.

positive

الصفة

Comparative

المقارنة

Superlative

التفضيل

## Short adjectives (one syllable) صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة صفة + er + than	Superlative تفضيل the + صفة + est
<b>tall</b> طويل	<b>taller than</b>	<b>the tallest</b>
<b>rare</b> نادر	<b>rarer than</b>	<b>the rarest</b>
<b>fine</b> جميل	<b>finer than</b>	<b>The finest</b>
<b>sweet</b> حلو	<b>sweeter than</b>	<b>the sweetest</b>
<b>big</b> كبير	<b>bigger than</b>	<b>the biggest</b>
<b>spicy</b> متبل / حار	<b>spicier than</b>	<b>the spiciest</b>

1- لفظ: لاحظ: الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ e نضيف لها r عند المقارنة و st عند التفضيل large – larger- largest

2. الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ y وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلب y إلى i ثم نضيف er أو est : heavy – heavier- heaviest

3. بعض الصفات المنتهية بحرف ساكن وقبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير + er hot - hotter –hottest

## Longer adjectives (with two or more syllables) صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative مقارنة more .... صفة .... than less .... صفة .... than	Superlative تفضيل the most... + صفة the least ... + صفة
<b>popular</b> محبوب / شعبي	<b>more popular than</b>	<b>the most/least popular</b>
<b>expensive</b> باهظ الثمن	<b>more expensive than</b>	<b>the most expensive</b>
<b>modern</b> حديث	<b>More/less modern than</b>	<b>the most modern</b>

traditional

تقليدي

more traditional than

the most traditional

## Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative degree	Superlative degree
good / well جيد	better than	the best
bad / ill سيء	worse than	the worst
Little قليل	less than	the least
many / much/a lot of كثير	more than	the most
Late متأخر	later than latter than	the latest the last
Far (مسافة) بعيد Far (كمية) بعيد/كثير	farther than further than	the farthest the furthest

ex. She ran **farther** than the rest.Today is the **worst** day I've had in a long time.

## Comparative Adjectives

## صفات المقارنة



نستخدم الصيغة من الدرجة الثانية (المقارنة) في الحالات الآتية:

1- لبيان المقارنة الضمنية لشئيين مع عدم ذكر احد طرفي المقارنة

This shirt is small. I need a **bigger** one.

He wants a more expensive car

2- للمقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين أو مجموعتين.

My new flat **is colder than** the old one.The museum is usually **more crowded** on a Saturday **than** a Sunday

3- لوصف كيفية تغير شيء.

He is feeling **happier**. My brother is getting **better**.4 يمكن استخدام **less** قبل الصفات المكونة من مقطع واحد وليس **more**Hoda is taller than Nada. Nada is **less tall** than Hoda

♦ يمكن استخدام صفتي مقارنة للدلالة على التغير المستمر في شيء

♦ ولاحظ أن الصفة بعد and تأخذ نفس شكل الصفة قبلها.

- ♦ It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
- ♦ It's becoming more and more difficult to find a job.
- ♦ These days more and more people are learning English.
- ♦ The weather is getting colder and colder.

6. almost as + صفة + as

slightly/a bit/a little + صفة مقارنة + than

✗ يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان أن الفارق ليس كبيراً بين شخصين أو شئيين

✗ I'm almost as old as my brother.

✗ Reham thinks that her friend is slightly prettier than her.

→ traveling by train is **a little/ a bit** cheaper than traveling by car.

## 7. much/ a lot/ far /even/rather + صفة مقارنة + than

CC يستخدم هذا الشكل لبيان ان الفارق كبيرا بين شخصين او شيئين

- Her illness was far more serious than we expected.  
 → English is much easier to study than Chinese  
 → Gold is a lot/ much more expensive than salt.

## Superlative Adjectives

## صفات التفضيل

## نستخدم الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة (التفضيل) في الحالات الآتية:

1- عند مقارنة ثلاثة أشخاص أو أشياء أو أكثر ( شخص وباقي الأشخاص أو شيء وباقي الأشياء)  
 Oysters are one of **the rarest** meals you can eat in France.

He bought **the most expensive** suit in the shop.

2- عند وصف extremes ( الأشياء المتطرفة ) ( الأعلى / الأطعب / الأعلى ثمناً ) أشخاص

Mount Everest is **the highest** mountain on earth.



1- نستخدم (as صفة من الدرجة الأولى as) عند تساوي شخصين أو شيئين في نفس الصفة

as + صفة + as =

وجه المقارنة الثاني + the same (noun) as + وجه المقارنة الأول

♦ *Samy is as tall as Samir = Sami is the same height as samir.*

وتأتي بعد as

- 1- مفعول عبارة عن (noun). أو ضمير مفعول : (me, him, her, it, you, us, them)  
 -She is as young as him/Ali.  
 2- ضمير فاعل (I, he, she, it, you, we, they): بشرط أن يكون بعده (فعل) كالآتي:  
 -She is as young as he is.

2- عند نفي صفة التساوي نستخدم

**not as / so + صفة + as = less + صفة درجة أولى + than**

.Dina is not as /so tall as Heba = Dina is less tall than Heba

3- لاحظ أيضا استخدام زمن المضارع التام مع الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة:

That was really a good film. In fact, it was **the best** film I have ever seen.

4- عند وجود the في المقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط نستخدم comparative  
 Leila is **the younger** of the two girls. Who is **the taller** of the two brothers?

5- نستخدم صيغة المقارنة في التركيب الآتي- : ( كلما.....كلما)

The { ( more /less + صفة )  
( صفة + er )  
( صفة شاذة ) } — فعل + فاعل , The { ( more /less + صفة )  
( صفة + er )  
( صفة شاذة ) } — فعل + فاعل

- **The harder** you study, **the higher** marks you get.  
 - The more expensive the hotel (is), the better the service (is).-

7- لا تستخدم **the** قبل الصفة من الدرجة الثالثة إذا سبقها ملكية:

Naguib Mahfouz is Egypt's **best** novelist.

8- يمكن إستخدام **most** بدون **the** وتعطى معنى **very** قبل صفة او حال

Hala is most pretty = Hala is very pretty.

9 - أحياناً نستخدم **best /most** بدون **the** في نهاية الجملة فيكون معناها **very much** مثل

Of all sports, I like tennis best (most) .

10. لاحظ استخدام **in** مع الأماكن بعد صفة التفضيل

The longest river in the world (Not: of the world)

The best student in the class / The best player in the team

11- نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات : e.g. Cairo is farther than benha

- نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك : he gave me further details

12- الفرق بين older/elder

- نستخدم **elder** و **eldest** عند مقارنة أقدمية شخصين او تفضيل فيما يتعلق بالعمر مع أفراد الأسرة ولا نستخدم **than** بعد **elder**

Ali is my elder brother .

He is the eldest in our family.

My elder brother is two years younger than my eldest brother.

تستخدم **older** لتشير الى الاكبر سناً او الاقدم ويمكن ان يتبعها **than** او تفهم المقارنة ضمناً بدون **than**

We start understanding many things as we grow/get older.

My parents are older than your parents.

The older version of the software had many useful features than this one.

- I am the eldest child in my family. ✓

I am the oldest child in my family. ✗

- I am 2 years older than my younger brother. ✓

I am 2 years elder than my younger brother. ✗

13. لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It ( be ) + adj. + of + someone + to do something

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

♣ It was careless of Jack to leave the door unlocked.

♣ It was very generous of Ann to lend us the money.

14. الفرق بين latter/last

تشير كلمة **later** الى وقت في المستقبل

Sorry, I'm busy right now - I'll speak to you later.

نستخدم كلمة **latter** عندما نشير الى الثانى من شخصين او شيئين يتم ذكرهما

She offered me more money or a car and I chose the latter.

تستخدم **last** بمعنى اخر شخص او شيء / اقرب شيء للوقت الحاضر

I didn't read the last chapter of the book.



The next meeting will be held in the last week in June.

## 15. هناك بعض الصفات تستخدم كصفات قصيرة أو طويلة في نفس الوقت

( Common – narrow – simple – quiet – stupid – clever – polite – friendly – gentle – cruel )

quiet → quieter/more quiet →	the quietest/most quiet
clever → cleverer/more clever →	the cleverest/most clever
narrow → narrower/more narrow →	the narrowest/most narrow
simple → simpler/more simple →	the simplest/most simple

16- الصفات التالية ذات مقطع واحد وتعامل معاملة ذات المقطعين (real / wrong / true / right):  
This is the most real situation I've ever witnessed.

17- لاحظ أن الصفات المنتهية بـ ed تصف العاقل و الصفات المنتهية بـ ing تصف غير العاقل عادة.

Bored	متضجر - شاعر بالملل	boring	مُمل
excited	منفعل / فرحان	exciting	مُثير
interested	مهتم	interesting	شيق
terrified	مرعوب	terrifying	مُرعب
tired	مُتعب	tiring	مُتعب
surprised	مندعش	surprising	مدهش
amused	مُسَل	amusing	شيء مُسل

E.g. The match was exciting. When I saw the match, I was excited.

**الاحظ:** نستخدم الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ing لتصف الأشخاص التي تولد - تتسبب في هذا الشعور  
وصفت الفتاة بصفة ing- مع أنها إنسان لأنها هي التي تثير هذا الشعور ←  
e.g. This is a confusing girl   
?ولكن إذا كانت بين ثلاث اشخاص يستخدم ضيغة التفضيل ←



Adverbs are words which describe a verb, an adjectives or another adverb.

← الظروف أو الأحوال هي عبارة عن كلمات تصف فعلاً أو صفة أو حالاً آخر.

Ahmed walks slowly. (v. + adv.) She is incredibly clever. (adv. + adj.)

Hany speaks very angrily. (adv. + adv.)

Many adverbs, especially adverbs of manner, are formed by adding (ly) to an adjective:

الكثير من الظروف وخاصة ظروف الطريقة تتكون بإضافة (ly) للصفة:

adverb	adjective	adverb	adjective
kindly	kind	quietly	quiet
loudly	loud	quickly	quick
difficultly	difficult	slowly	slow
seriously	serious	badly	bad

- Adjectives ending in (y) remove the (y) and : add (ily) :

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (y) تُحذف الـ (y) ويضاف (ily)

happy	happily	busy	busily
easy	easily	greedy	greedily

- Adjectives ending (e) : add (ly), but (true – truly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (e) يُضاف (ly) ولكن يُستثنى من هذه القاعدة كلمة (true – truly)

nice	nicely	sure	surely
extreme	extremely	sincere	sincerely

- Adjectives ending (le) remove the (e) : and add (y)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (le) تُحذف الـ (e) ويضاف (y)

horrible	horribly	possible	possibly
incredible	incredibly	comfortable	comfortably

- Adjectives ending in (l) : add (ly)

إذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بـ (l) تُضاف (ly)

useful	usefully	historical	historically
--------	----------	------------	--------------

beautiful

beautifully

local

locally

- some adverbs have the same form as adjectives and they are similar in meaning

بعض الظروف (شاذة) لها نفس شكل (تكوين) الصفة وهي متشابهة في المعنى

late

early

hard

fast

high

low

free

enough

right

wrong

daily

weekly

straight

near

monthly

yearly

The lake is deep. adj. They went deep into the forest. adv.There is enough food in the fridge. Adj. He isn't tall enough to play basketball. adv.**Adverbs of degree**

extremely (100%) للغاية

very (90%) جداً

rather (70%) الى حد كبير

quite (50%) الى حد ما

fairly (30%) بنسبة قليلة

slightly (10%) بنسبة ضئيلة جداً

Adverbs of degree are used to modify adjectives, adverbs or verbs.

تستخدم ظروف الدرجة لكي تصف صفة أو ظرف واحيانا الفعل الاساسي.

الى حد ما	rather	مطلقاً / كلياً / من غير ريب	absolutely
الى حد ما	pretty	تماماً / كلياً	completely
على نحو تام / تماماً	quite	تماماً / كلياً	totally
الى حد ما / الى آخر حد	fairly	جداً / الى أبعد الحدود	extremely
قليلاً / نوعاً ما	slightly	جداً / الى حد بعيد	very

تأتي ظروف الدرجة قبل (الصفة - الظرف - فعل أساسي) ولكن تأتي بعد الفعل المساعد

He is totally unacceptable. They arrived rather early.I don't quite understand what you mean.**Adjectives and adverbs of degree** لصفات القوية و ظروف الدرجة

Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية	Ordinary	عادية	Strong	قوية
tired	متعب	exhausted	مرهق	Angry	غاضب	furious	غضباً جداً
frightening	مخيف	terrifying	مرعب	hot	ساخن	boiling	غليان
cold	بارد	freezing	متجمد	bad	سئ	terrible	فظيع
unusual	غير عادي	incredible	خيالي	big	كبير	enormous/huge	
interesting	شيق	amazing	مذهل	good	جيد	fantastic / wonderful	

exhausted = very tired      freezing = very cold ...etc أن لاحظ  
 نستخدم extremely / quite / rather / really / very / fairly مع الصفات العادية

I'm very tired. The film was quite frightening.

نستخدم totally / absolutely / completely / really مع الصفات القوية

The film was really terrifying. I was absolutely exhausted

لا حظ هذه الجمل:

After spending the night in the desert, the children were very cold. (freezing)

- After spending the night in the desert, the children were freezing.

Tarek told us a very unusual story. (incredible) - Tarek told us an incredible story.

لا حظ أن (good) تتحول الى (well) عندما تستخدم كظرف.

He is a good teacher. (well) - He teaches well.

هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

friendly

lovely

lonely

silly

fatherly

lively

elderly

ugly

brotherly

likely

cowardly

deadly

ولاستخدام هذه الصفات كظروف نستخدم الصيغة التالية:

in + a / an + adj. + way / manner

His speech to me was fatherly. (spoke) - He spoke to me in a fatherly way / manner.

He is a friendly boy. He treated me in a friendly way

## زمن المضارع التام The present perfect tense

### 1. النكبات Form:

(فاعل + has/have + P.P)

➤ Ex. He has watched the match.

(فاعل + has/have(not) + p.p.....)

➤ Ex. He hasn't watched the match.

(Have/has + sub... + p.p....?)

or

(أداة استفهام + have/has + sub... + p.p....?)

➤ Have you finished your homework? Yes, I have./No, I haven't.

➤ When **have** you **finished** your homework?

(مفعول + have/has + been + p.p...)

➤ TV **has been watched** by them.

1. في حالة الإثبات: يتكون من

2. في حالة النفي: يتكون من

3. في حالة السؤال: يتكون من

3. في حالة المبنى للمجهول: يتكون من

### 2. الاستخدام Usage:

1. يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن أحداث في الماضي انتهت حالاً أو منذ فترة قصيرة جداً

I've just finished reading David Copperfield

2 - حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمر في المضارع مع for/since

We have lived in Giza for ten years . We have been at this school since 2012.

3- حدث بدأ في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر مع so او because

➔ I can't open the door because I have lost my keys.

➔ Ahmed has hurt his leg, so he can't play football today.

➔ Ali is happy because he has passed his exam

4. يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقته

E.g. - I have painted the house . He has visited England three times.

### 3. الكلمات الدالة Key words

**So far = up till now = until now** حتى الان

E.g. Mona has studied for lessons so far/up till now

**ever**

تستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (من قبل):

➔ Have you **ever** been to the desert?

Yes, I have. / No, I haven't. /

**It's the first time + have / has + ever + p.p**

1. تستخدم ايضا في الجملة التي تبدأ ب:

➔ It is the first time I **have ever seen** snow.

2 - الجمل التي تحتوي على صيغة التفضيل:

Is/are the + فاعل

est + صفة

I have ever + اسم +

Most + صفة طويلة

➔ This is the tallest tree I **have ever seen**.

➔ Soha is the most intelligent girl I **have ever met**.

Nothing like this has ever happened to me

3- الجمل التي تبدأ ب No

**never**

تستخدم (never) مع المضارع التام المنفي للتحدث عن الخبرات السابقة بمعنى (أبداً / مطلقاً):

⊕ He's **never** ridden a camel and he's **never** seen the sea.

لاحظ : يمكن ان نستخدم never في الجمل الانبية :

⊕ My brother **has never driven** a car before

( never ) + ( before )

⊕ I **have never seen** such a tall tree.

اسم موصوف + such + ( never )

⊕ فاعل + have/has + never + p.p + اسم + صفة مقارنة + than + الشخص / الشيء

I **have never seen** a more exciting film than Brave heart.

**just**

يستخدم ( just ) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( حالا ) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث منذ فترة قصيرة :

Leila isn't here. She's **just gone**.

The bus **has just left**! I can see it over there

**already**

يستخدم ( already ) مع المضارع التام بمعنى ( بالفعل ) لنقول ان شيئ ما حدث قبل ما كنا نتوقعة :

Hany has **already** made his bed

تأتي already بين have/has والتصرييف الثالث

⊕ Leila has finished her homework **already**.

تأتي already في نهاية الجملة الخبرية المثبتة

تأتي في السؤال ( للتعجب والتأكد من تمام الفعل ) ! how fast ! Have you finished doing the exercise already?

**yet**

تستخدم ( yet ) مع المضارع بمعنى ( حتى الان ) لنسأل عن او نتكلم عن شيء ما متوقع حدوثه :

⊕ Have you finished your homework **yet**?

تأتي yet في نهاية السؤال

⊕ I haven't had breakfast **yet**.

تأتي yet في نهاية الجملة المنفية

Hany has not **yet** woken up

تأتي yet بين has/have not والتصرييف الثالث

**Lately**

مؤخراً / حديثاً ( يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة منفية أو سؤال )

E.g. I haven't met Soha lately. Have you heard from tom lately?

**recently**

مؤخراً / حديثاً ( يُفضل أن تأتي في جملة مثبتة أو سؤال )

Samy has married recently. Have you heard from tom recently?

Last ( week- month – year – Monday - night )

1998 / 5 o'clock / Sunday

The /this morning – yesterday

Lunch time – spring – then-that time

His arrival/ childhood/death /Marriage/ birthday/graduation

I /He/she was ...../the age of..... /the beginning of ....

Since the last + اسم ( since the last visit/match/meeting.

Since + مدة زمنية + ago ( since three years ago)

I've studied English since I was eight years old

For + مدة كاملة

( a week/three weeks – a month/five months – a year/ten

years– a day /four days – an hour /7 hours – a minute /15

minutes / a night / a while/ a decade / a season )

( a long(short) time / ages/ more than /some time/ ever )

For the last/past + مدة ( for the last week/month)

الخلاصة (تأتي مع كل ما انتهى ب S وبدا ب a / an)

♣ I have lived here for 13 years.

**كلمات اخرى تستخدم مع المضارع التام**

Over / throughout the ( years /ages ) على مر السنين/العصور

in the last (weeks / months /years) في الاسابيع/الشهور/السنوات الماضية

in the past few years في السنوات القليلة الماضية

يستخدم مع الكلمات والتعابير اذا كان هذه الفترات الزمنية مستمرة الى لحظة الكلام

Today/this ( morning /evening/ week/month ) e.g He has written three reports this morning.

This is the first time/It's the second time.



يمكن استخدام since كاداة ربط

Have/has + p.p	Since	ماضى بسيط →
It's a period of time		ماضى بسيط →

Ex-It's two weeks since I met him .

➤ he **has studied** English **since** she **started** her school.

ماضى بسيط	Since then	مضارع تام →
-----------	------------	-------------

Hany went to live in Paris. since then I haven't contacted him

ماضى بسيط →	Since	Had + p.p
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It was a year since I had seen her.

How long is it	Since	ماضى بسيط →
----------------	-------	-------------

How long is it since you got married?

لاحظ الفرق بين (have/has) been to &amp; (have/has) gone to

1- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان وعاد منه او عند السؤال عن مكان لم تزوره من قبل has/have been to

E.g. Hassan has been to London = (He visited London at some time in the past, and has now returned)➔ My father has been to Cairo . He returned yesterday.➔ Ahmed, where have you been?➔ Have you been to America before?

2- ذهب الى مكان او زار مكان ولم يعد او في الطريق الى هناك has/have gone to

➔ He has gone to London = ( He is still there/ He is in London now)➔ Ali has gone to school.➔ Belal is not here. He has gone to the dentist's➔ where has heba gone? I can't find her.

3- ذهب الى مكان وما زال هناك مع تحديد مدة have/has been in/at

➔ Ali has been in London for two months.

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect continuous

1. التكوين Form:

(she /he /it ) → has

(I /we /they/ you ) → have

} + been + "v+ing"

2. الاستخدام Usage:

1- حدث بدا في الماضي وما زال مستمر حتى وقتنا الحاضر

- I have been reading a new book. (I'm still reading it. I haven't finished it yet.)- She has been studying English for five years. (She is still studying it now.)It has been raining heavily for the past three days.

2- حدث بدا في الماضي وله اثر او نتيجة في الوقت الحاضر:

- I'm so tired because I've been running all day- It's been raining all day, so the garden is very wetManal's brother has been living in England for a year, so his English is very good

3. الكلمات الدالة: Key words

for.....now / فترة زمنية + all / مدة زمنية + for / بداية الحدث + Since

- He has been working there since he passed his exams.



- It has been raining for three days now.
- For the past hour, I've been talking to patients
- My father's been working in the garden all morning.

← يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع How long

- How long have you been smoking?

← يستخدم هذا الزمن غالباً مع الأفعال التي تستغرق وقتاً طويلاً إلى حد ما مثل :

teach / learn / rain / cook / sleep / play / run / study / write / read / stay / wait

- It has been raining for the past three hours.

← لاحظ أن هناك أفعال لا تستخدم في الأزمنة المستمرة حتى مع وجود كلمات تدل على الاستمرار في الجملة مثل:

know / own / be / love / hate / like / think / see / smell

- We've known each other since university. ~~We've been knowing each other since university.~~
- She's had that laptop for over ten years! ~~She's been having that laptop for over ten years!~~

- He has been in the army for 5 years now

← ← ← لاحظ إذا ذكر عدد مرات حدوث الفعل يستخدم المضارع التام وليس المستمر

- He has written three letters. He has drunk four cups of tea.

Khaled has sent me three emails since he left Cairo

لاحظ : يستخدم المضارع التام فقط وليس المضارع التام المستمر عند ذكر العدد أو الكم ، زمن الكلمات الدالة على ذلك :

( many / few / a few / several / a lot / lots of / all / plenty of ) how much / how many

I have met many friends recently

How many English lessons have you had?

4. النفي : Negation

(she / he / it ) → has not  
(I / we / they / you ) → have not } + been + "v + ing"

-I haven't been watching TV this week.

4. السؤال : question

أداة استفهام + has/have + subject + been + v. ing + .....?

ex-What has he been reading?

ex- How long have you been doing this job?

## Unit 8

### المبنى للمجهول passive

جملة الـ passive هي جملة تبدأ دائماً بمفعول الجملة وتعبّر عن ما يعبر عنه نفس الزمن في الشكل الـ active (المبنى للمعلوم) الشكل العام لأي جملة passive يكون كالتالي :

فاعل الجملة + (be) + P.P + by + فعل مساعد + مفعول

يمكننا الاستغناء عن آخر عنصرين في جملة الـ passive وهما ( by والفاعل )  
إذا كان الفاعل ضمير وارادنا كتابته في جملة الـ passive يكتب في شكل ضمير مفعول وكذلك المفعول إذا كان ضمير  
وسنبدأ به الجملة يكتب في شكل ضمير الفاعل  
الزمن في الـ passive

Tense	الزمن	Passive	المجهول
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<b>Present simple</b>	المضارع البسيط	مفعول + am / is / are + P.P
<b>Past simple</b>	الماضي البسيط	مفعول + was / were + P.P
<b>Present continuous</b>	المضارع المستمر	مفعول + am / is / are being + P.P
<b>Past continuous</b>	الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was / were being + P.P
<b>Present perfect</b>	المضارع التام	مفعول + have / has been + P.P
<b>Past perfect</b>	الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + P.P
<b>Will / would / can / could</b>		<b>Will / would / can / could</b>
<b>May / might / shall / should + مصدر</b>		<b>May / might / shall / should (be) + P.P</b>
<b>Must / ought to</b>		<b>Must / ought to</b>
<b>Have / has / had / will have to</b>		<b>Have / has / had / will have to</b>
<b>Needn't – seem to – appear to + مصدر</b>		<b>Needn't – seem to – appear to (be) + P.P</b>
<b>(be) going / supposed to / about to</b>		<b>(be) going / supposed to/ about to</b>
<b>Would like to</b>		<b>Would like to</b>

**Examples****- Present simple** المضارع البسيط

She writes the homework every day

The homework is written every day

**- Past simple** الماضي البسيط

They watched TV last night

TV was watched last night

**- Present continuous** المضارع المستمر

We are cooking lunch

Lunch is being cooked .

**- Past continuous** الماضي المستمر

He was reading a newspaper at 7 yesterday .

A newspaper was being read at 7 yesterday .

**- Present perfect** المضارع التام

She has cleaned the rooms recently

The rooms have been cleaned recently .

**- Past perfect** الماضي التام

Someone had stolen my wallet

My wallet had been stolen .

**- future simple** المستقبل البسيط

Mona will wash the dishes

The dishes will be washed

Osama is going to prepare the luggage

The luggage is going to be prepared

**لاحظ**

1- الافعال التي ياتي بعدها مفعول ثم مصدر مباشرة بدون ( see - hear – make – help ) عند التحويل لـ passive نستخدم to

The teacher made us write the homework . → We were made to write the homework .

I saw him play tennis

→ he was seen to play tennis

2- الافعال المتبوعة بفعل ( v.ing ) نستخدم ( being + p.p ) في المبني للمجهول

like/love/hate/remember/ enjoy/avoid

I dislike people laughing at me

→ I dislike being laughed at .

I don't like people deceiving me.

→ I don't like being deceived .

## 3- إذا كان الفاعل والمفعول شيئا/شخصا واحد مع الفعل let نستخدم ضمير منعكس ثم ( be + p.p )

1- He let people deceive him

الفاعل هو نفسه المفعول

- He let himself be deceived

• She let others cheat her.

she let herself be cheated by others.

2- He let his sister watch TV

لاحظ الفاعل ليس نفسه المفعول

- His sister was allowed to watch TV

## 4- يستخدم need to في المبني للمجهول بطريقتين:

Need to + inf. في المعلوم

Need to be + PP. / Need + V +ing في المجهول

• We need to clean the floor. The floor needs to be cleaned. = The floor needs cleaning.

## 5- يمكن حذف who , which عندما تجل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما v. to be أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف v.to be

Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p

→ They boy who was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital which was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

## 6- يمكن ان نستخدم الفعل get بدلا من ( v to be ) عند التحويل الى المبني للمجهول خاصة مع التصريف الثالث من

الافعال الاتية: ( catch / arrest / damage / kill/ marry / burn / destroy )

The bank robbers got caught/arrested yesterday.

## 5- الافعال فى التركيبات الاتية

People	say - think know - consider announce – report expect - believe agree – predict understand- deny	It is/was + pp من هذه الأفعال	
		Subject + (be) + pp + to + (inf)	المضارع
		Subject + (be) + pp + to have + pp	الماضي

الافعال السابقة يكتب بعدها that او يمكن الاستغناء عنها ثم جملة كاملة اخري فيكون التحويل لد passive بطريقتين

الطريقة الاولى ← طريقة ( it )

People say that .....

It is said that .....

We think that .....

It is thought that .....

People believe that .....

It is believed that .....

People thought that .....

It was thought that .....

Scientists have shown.....

It has been shown that.....

## الطريقة الثانية ← طريقة الفاعل الثانى

1- نبدأ بالفاعل الثانى المكتوب بعد that 2- نضع الفعل المستخدم في صيغة الـ passive

3- اذا كان الفعل الموجود في الجملة الثانية مضارع نستخدم to + inf اما اذا كان ماضي نستخدم to have + p.p

تكون التركيبات كالاتى

اذا كان فعل الجملة الرئيسية مضارع او مستقبل تحول الى المبني للمجهول كالاتى:

People+ think/believe.....that+ فاعل + فعل بسيط او مستقبل

It is + p.p (thought/believed).....that+ فاعل + فعل بسيط او مستقبل

مصدر الفعل + to + is/are + p.p (thought/believed)..... فاعل الجملة

Ex-people expect that the government will lose the election.

It is expected that the government will lose the election.  
The government is expected to lose the election.

**People+ have (thought/believed/reported).....that+** باقى الجملة + فعل بسيط او مستقبل + فاعل  
**It has been + p.p (thought/believed/reported).....that+** باقى الجملة + فعل بسيط او مستقبل + فاعل  
**has been/have been + p.p (thought/believed/reported)..... to** مصدر الفعل + فاعل الجملة  
People have reported that many people are homeless after the flood.  
It has been reported that many people are homeless after the flood.  
Many people have been reported to be homeless after the flood.

إذا كان فعل الجملة الرئيسة ماضى تحول الى اليبني للجوهر كالآتي:

**People+ think/believe.....that+** باقى الجملة + فعل ماضى بسيط + فاعل  
**It is + p.p (thought/believed).....that+** باقى الجملة + فعل ماضى بسيط + فاعل  
**is/are + p.p (thought/believed)..... to + have+ p.p** باقى الجملة + فاعل الجملة  
People know that he killed his wife .  
It is known that he killed his wife .  
He is known to have killed his wife

**People+ thought/believed.....that+** باقى الجملة + فعل ماضى بسيط + فاعل  
**It was + p.p (thought/believed).....that+** باقى الجملة + فعل ماضى بسيط + فاعل  
**was/were + p.p (thought/believed)..... to + have+ p.p** باقى الجملة + فاعل الجملة  
The newspaper reported that the bank was robbed  
It was reported that the bank was robbed  
The bank was reported to have been robbed

## Unit 9

# Countable And Uncountable Nouns

## 1. أسماء معدودة Countable nouns

وهي الأسماء التي تجمع وتعد ويكتب قبلها في حالة المفرد a – an – one أو the إذا ذكرت في جملة ثانية هي الأسماء التي يمكن أن نضع لها s في آخرها في حالة الجمع، قد يكون للاسم معدود جمع شاذ

1- جمع عادى - a car → cars - a watch → watches - an apple → apples - a baby → babies - a wife → wives  
2- جمع شاذ يحفظ مثل :

رجال men رجل man - ظواهر phenomena ظاهرة phenomenon - اطفال children طفل Child ( - نساء women امرأة woman -  
Deer غزالة deer - إوز geese إوزة goose - أقدام feet قدم foot - أسنان teeth سِنَّة tooth - ثيران oxen ثور Ox  
fish سمكة fish - واحات oases واحة Oasis - وسائل means وسيلة means - خرفان sheep خروف sheep - فصائل species فصيلة species - وسائل media وسيلة medium - قواعد bases قاعدة basis - أسماك

2- أما الأسماء التي لا تعد Uncountable Nouns فهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نضع لها s أو a أو an في حالات الجمع أو المفرد. ولا يمكننا وضع one أو two قبلها ومنها الاتى :



<b>Liquids</b> السوائل	water – coffee – oil – milk – soup – blood- petrol
<b>Materials</b> المواد الخام	Iron – wood – plastic – copper – gold – lead – sand – sliver – paper
<b>Phenomena</b> الظواهر	Tide – lightning – thunder – eclipse- heat- rain – snow- ice
<b>Subjects</b> المواد الدراسية	Maths – science – physics – Algebra- chemistry – history – geography
<b>Activities</b> الأنشطة	Reading – cycling – writing – shopping-painting – fishing- swimming
<b>Abstract nouns</b> الأسماء المجردة	Progress – hope – behaviour – beauty – freedom – luck – patience – honesty – tolerance – peace – hatred كراهية – courage شجاعة
<b>Sports</b> الرياضة	Football – tennis – volleyball – basketball – ping pong – baseball
<b>Languages</b> اللغات	English – Arabic – French – Italian – Spanish – German
<b>food</b> الطعام	Rice – macaroni – jam – butter زبدة – yogurt زبادي – flour دقيق – sugar – meat – bread
<b>Other nouns</b> أسماء أخرى	Furniture الأثاث – grass العشب – luggage – baggage الأمتعة – jewellery – money – electricity – work – news – information – laughter الضحك – rubbish – hair- traffic – clothing الملابس – advice – money -experience- equipment

\* بعض الكلمات التي لا تعد يمكن أن تسبقها أداة a/an إذا جاءت قبلها الصفة

Ex : We had a nice breakfast. – I spent a nice time on the beach.

بعض الأسماء التي لا تعد المنتهية بحرف s يستخدم معها دائما فعل مفرد لأنها تعبر عن علم أو مرض أو العاب

Diabetes مرض السكر – measles الحصبة – politics السياسة – economics علم الاقتصاد – electronics علم الإلكترونيات – gymnastics الرياضة البدنية – physics الفيزياء – mathematics الرياضيات – athletics ألعاب القوى – cards الكوتشينة – classics علم دراسة الأدب اليوناني – genetics علم الوراثة

Ex - Politics is my favourite interest. – Athletics is better than chess

بعض الكلمات المنتهية بـ S وإها معنى المفرد والجمع

Means وسائل – وسائل – وسيلة – species فصائل – فصيلة – crossroads طرق فرعية – طرق مفترق طرق – Series مسلسلات – مسلسلات

أسماء الأشياء المكونة من جزئين مثل (gloves / scissors / trousers / shoes / socks/ glasses) نستخدم معها

كلمة pair وبدون كلمة pair تعتبر هذه الكلمات جمع

His trousers are dirty. – A pair of socks doesn't cost much money

بعض الكلمات ليس لها مفرد وتعامل معاملة الجمع ومنها:

1- الأشياء التي تتكون من نصفين مثل:

Trousers / glasses / scales / gloves / shorts / pyjamas / pliers

2- بعض الأسماء المنتهية بـ (ings) مثل:

الأشياء المحيطة surroundings / حجرة للإيجار lodgings / مدخرات savings

3- أسماء أخرى



Police/ people / youth/clothes/ wages / goods/ troops/cattle /arms /cards/remains  
e.g- Our youth are the power of development. – The police have arrested the thieves.

تعامل الأسماء الكمية كمفرد ( وتأخذ فعل مفرد ) إذا تصرف كوحدة واحدة وتعامل كجمع ( وتأخذ فعل جمع ) إذا تصرف كل فرد بطريقة مستقلة

طاقم crew – مجموعة group - عصابة gang – البحرية navy – أسرة أو عائلة family – جيش army)  
زوج couple – حشد من الناس crowd – السكان population – هيئة العاملين staff – السفينة أو الطائرة  
company – شركة/مصبة - board of directors مجلس الإدارة - university - government - the public)

e.g.-The Egyptian Team is playing well. هنا الكلام عن الفريق كوحدة واحدة  
- The team are leaving the pitch . هنا نقصد الفريق كأفراد  
e.g.: The government is doing its best to solve the problems  
The government are meeting to discuss the problems .

بعض الأسماء يمكن أن تعد أو لا تعد حسب المعنى مثل

Countable	معدود	uncountable	غير معدود
a glass	كوب زجاج	glass	زجاج
Please, give me a glass of water .		This window is made of glass .	
a paper	جريدة	paper	ورق
I'm going to buy a paper.(= a newspaper)		Paper is made of wood	
a time	مرة واحدة	time	وقت
He went to London three times		Don't hurry. There's plenty of time	
a cold	نزلة برد	cold	البرد
I've got a bad cold.		The cold is unbearable this winter.	
a chicken	دجاجة	chicken	لحم دجاج
I saw lots of chickens on grandfather's farm		Do you like chicken?	
a light	لمبة	light	الضوء
There are four lights in our classroom.		The sun gives us light and heat.	
a hair	شعرة	hair	شعر
There are four hairs on your jacket.		Her hair is long.	
an iron	مكواة	iron	حديد
I bought an iron yesterday.		- Hospital beds are made of iron.	
a coffee	فنجان قهوة	coffee	قهوة
Could I have two coffees? (cups of coffee)		Much coffee is harmful to your health	
an orange	برتقالة	orange	برتقالي (لون)
There are two oranges on the table.		I don't like orange. I prefer red	

<b>A School</b> They're building a new school in the village.	المدرسة ( مبنى )	<b>School</b> She drives the kids to school every morning	الدراسة/ التعليم المدرسي
<b>A university</b> The government will build a new university next year	الجامعة ( مبنى )	<b>university</b> after finishing university, she traveled abroad	التعليم الجامعي

العبارات الدالة على مبالغ مالية - وقت - ثمن - مسافة - وزن - درجات حرارة تعامل معاملة المفرد .

Twenty thousand pounds

Five kilometers

Three hours

Forty degrees

Fifty litres of petrol

is / was / has / مصدر +s

**ولكن لاحظ**

Seven pounds are on the table

Three-one pound coins are on the desk

استخدمنا are لاننا نتكلم في هذه الجملة الجملة عن عدد الجنيهات المتواجدة في مكان ما

Ten minutes have passed

هنا نتحدث عن عدد الدقائق التي مرت فالمعنى يؤدي انها جمع

Fifty litres of petrol fills my tank

فهنا نتحدث عن وظيفة محددة لعدد اللترات فتعامل معاملة المفرد .

**a lot of / lots of / plenty of - many - much - a few - few - a little - little**

**a lot/lots of**

- لاحظ إن A lot of / lots of , plenty of تستخدم في الإثبات مع الكلمات التي تعد و الكلمات التي لا تعد

- Ali has got a lot of / lots of / plenty of books.

- We ate **a lot / lots / plenty** of cheese.

**A lot of / lots of** تستخدم ايضا مع النفي والاسئلة

Can you hurry up? I don't have **a lot of** time.

Are there **a lot of** good players at your tennis club?

Have you eaten **lots of** chocolate?

**Many**

: تأتي قبل اسم يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- I haven't got many friends.. - Do you have many friends?

Are there many campsites near you?

**ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي ( many ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها ( so - as - too - a good - a great )**

- There are too many people in the bus. - He has a **great many** suits.

- **Very many** people have complained about the situation.

- **As many** as 5,000 people are believed to have died in the earthquake.

**Much**

: تأتي قبل اسم لا يعد في النفي و الاستفهام

- Did you eat much cheese? - We didn't eat much cheese

Is there much unemployment in that area?

**ملحوظة يمكن ان تأتي ( much ) في جملة خبرية مثبتة إذا سبقها ( so - very - as - too )**

**a few**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولكن يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة.  
- I have a few pounds so I can buy a shirt

**يمكن استخدام Only/quite + a few****Only a few** hundred houses survived the hurricane without any damage.**few**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد وتشير إلى عدد قليل ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة:  
I have few pounds so I can't buy a shirt

**يمكن استخدام As/ so / too /very + few**He has **so few friends** in his school.**a little**

تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولكن تكفى فى الجملة المثبتة  
I have **a little** sugar but it is enough to make a cup of tea.

**يمكن استخدام Only/quite + a little**She saves **quite a little** money every month.**little**

تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد وتشير إلى كمية قليلة ولا يكفى فى الجملة المثبتة  
I have **little** sugar so I can't make a cup of tea.

**يمكن استخدام As/ so / too /very + little**They have **very little** knowledge about politics.**some**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة خبرية مثبتة و فى سؤالي العرض والطلب.  
الجملة الطلبية ما تبدأ بفعل ناقص: وهي (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may)

الجملة الطلبية ما تدل على طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص وليس للاستفسار  
- My mother knows **some** good stories. (اسم يعد)

- I drank **some** water. (اسم لا يعد)- Would you like **some** tea? (عرض)- Can I have **some** of these apples? (طلب)**any**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد أو اسم لا يعد فى جملة استفهامية أو منفية.  
- I don't want **any** stamps. (اسم يعد)

- I didn't drink **any** milk. (اسم لا يعد)**✕ تستخدم مع صيغة السؤال بالفعل المساعد ما تدل على طلب استفسار وليس طلب شيء من شخص أو عرض شيء على شخص**

am, is, are, was, were, do, does, did, have, has, had وهي الأفعال المساعدة:

تستخدم لنفى **some** مع نفي الفعل.- I bought **some** books. - I **didn't** buy **any** books.- She has **some** money. - She **doesn't** have **any** money.

تأتى مع الكلمات الدالة على النفي مثل :

hardly – scarcely - never – without – refuse –

- He **never** had **any** luck. - We **hardly** had **any** money.تستخدم مع **If** الدالة والمعبرة عن الشك .- If anyone has **any** questions, I'll be pleased to answer them.**Too many**

تأتى قبل اسم يعد فى جملة مثبتة وتشير إلى عدد أكثر من اللازم

- There are **too many** people in the hall.**Too much**

تأتى قبل اسم لا يعد فى جملة مثبتة وتشير إلى كمية أكثر من اللازم

- There is **too much** water in the bottle.

## The Distributive pronouns الضمائر التوزيعية

**All**فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد لا يعد + **all**فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد لا يعد + صفة ملكية / **all ( of ) + the /that/this**

All Mona's money is at home

All (of) the information you asked for is on our web site.

فعل جمع + اسم جمع + all

فعل جمع + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية / all ( of ) + the / these / those

Ex: All (of) my friends have got the full mark in the English exam.

All children need care and love

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد يعد وتشير الى المجموعة كوحدة واحدة + All

All the country is ready to face terrorism

لاحظ انه يمكن حذف of في وجود (صفة ملكية او اسماء الاشارة او the)

All of us = We all (فاعل) , us all (مفعول)

All of them = They all (فاعل) , them all (مفعول)

All of you = you all

Ex: All of us enjoyed the party = We all enjoyed the party.

لا تُستخدم the بعد all في حالة التعبيرات الدالة على الزمن:

All day / all week / all night / summer

### Each & Every

1- نستخدم each عندما نتحدث عن اثنين او اكثر (سواء اشخاص او اشياء) بشكل منفصل (كل على حدة) :

2- نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن ثلاثة او اكثر (سواء اشخاص او اشياء) كوحدة واحدة في المجموعة :

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد يعد + each

فعل مفرد + اسم مفرد يعد + every

→ Each student wears a uniform.

-Every student was given a book

Every cook needs good knives and a chopping board.

Every store has a manager in charge of it.

فعل مفرد + اسم جمع + صفة ملكية / each of + the

فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع + each of

-Each of my brothers wants his own car.

Huda and Aya play tennis. Each of them is good at it.

→ He told each of us our jobs. I gave each of my three brothers a card. ضيغة مفعول

نستخدم each of قبل ضمير مفعول جمع او نستخدم each بعد ضمير فاعل او مفعول للتوكيد

Each of us = we each (فاعل) or us each (مفعول)

Each of them = They each (فاعل) , them each (مفعول)

Each of them has important exams these days. = they each have important exams these days

لاحظ - لا نستخدم (Every of) اطلاقا ولا ياتي بعدها اسم جمع



→ Every car in the city causes some pollution.

ولكن تستخدم كالاتى ( these / them /my/ the....etc.) Every one/day/noun of +

Ex : I enjoyed every minute of my stay in Alexandria.

نستخدم every عندما نتحدث عن شى يحدث على فترات منتظمة

I go to the school library **every week**.

Computers can **perform** millions of **calculations** **every second**.

نستخدم every فقط وليس Each بعد الظروف : **Almost / Nearly/ practically**

**Almost every** car pollutes the atmosphere.

**Practically every** house now has at least two televisions.

→ → Every + عدد + اسم جمع

- He gets his head shaved **every three weeks**.
- You need to take a break **every two hours**.

### NONE OF

نستخدم NONE ( لا احد من الكل )

فعل مفرد + اسم لا يعد none of +

فعل مفرد + ضمير مفعول جمع / اسم جمع none of +

None of my children **has** blue eyes.

None of us **cares** what happens to him.

-None of the water **was kept** in the jam

ملحوظة فى اللغة غير الرسمية يمكن ان ياتى الفعل جمع مع (none)

None of the children **were** awake.

### Unit 10

### Deduction الإستنتاج

Present	Past
must + inf	must have + pp
<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى المضارع</p> <p>- لا بد / أكيد أنه كذا / يفعل كذا. كلمات تاتى معه</p> <p><b>I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think</b></p> <p>→ He has three cars and a villa. He <b>must be</b> rich.</p> <p>→ Ali <b>must be</b> happy. He has just won a gold medal.</p> <p>→ Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she <b>must speak</b> English well.</p>	<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (مثبت) فى الماضى</p> <p>- لا بد / أكيد أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.</p> <p>→ Menna looks very happy. She <b>must have passed</b> her exams.</p> <p>→ It <b>must have been</b> cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.</p>
can't + inf	can't have + pp



<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى المضارع لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كذا، / يفعل كذا.</p> <p><b>I'm sure/certain/definitely/I think</b> → He has three cars and a villa. He <b>can't be</b> poor. He <b>can't be</b> cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.</p>	<p>❖ تستخدم لعمل استنتاج (منفى) فى الماضى لا يمكن / مستحيل أنه كان كذا / فعل كذا.</p> <p>⊙ Here is his mobile. He <b>can't have left</b> it in his room. ⊙ They <b>can't have had</b> lunch. Their food is in the fridge.</p>
<b>May/might + inf</b>	<b>May/Might have + inf</b>
<p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء فى المضارع والمستقبل ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p><b>I'm not certain / sure/ possible/probable/perhaps/I don't know/ I don't think</b></p> <p>⊙ Ahmed <b>might travel</b> abroad, but I don't think so. ⊙ I don't know why he doesn't look happy. He <b>might feel</b> ill. ⊙ The tourist <b>might be</b> American because he has an English guidebook.</p>	<p>❖ تعبر عن احتمال أو استنتاج حدوث شيء فى الماضى ولكن غير مؤكد جداً.</p> <p>⊙ She was late. She <b>might have missed</b> the train. ⊙ I don't think he won the race. He <b>might have lost</b> it. ⊙ I can't find my book. I <b>might have left</b> it at home. ⊙ We didn't see Tarek at the sports club today. He <b>might not have been</b> there.</p>

--تستخدم للتعبير عن اعطاء توصية أو الندم أو اللوم فى المستقبل

### should ( ought to ) have + p.p:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث فى الماضى ولم يتم وتستخدم عادة عندما نوجه اللوم لشخص لعدم قيامه بعمل معين

- ⊠ You missed the start of the show. You **should have arrived** earlier.  
-I **should have booked** a seat on the train and now there are no seats left.  
-You **should have asked** me before you used my computer!

### shouldn't ( ought not to ) have + pp.:

تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب ألا يحدث فى الماضى ولكنه حدث ونستخدمه عادة عندما نوجه اللوم أو الندم لشخص لقيامه بعمل معين

- The tourists **shouldn't have brought** their coats to Egypt. They won't need them in the summer!  
-You **shouldn't have put** more sugar in your tea. It's not healthy  
-You **shouldn't have gone** to bed late last night. Now you are very tired

### could have + past participle

1 تستخدم للتعبير عن ( احتمالية ) حدوث شيء فى الماضى.

**I could have seen the documentary, but I'm not sure.**

He could have bought these eggs when he went out this morning.

2- يمكن أن تعبر أيضاً عن شيء كان من الممكن حدوثه ولكنه لم يحدث:

➢ He went to school on foot but he could have gone by bus.

### couldn't have + past participle

للتعبير عن ( التأكيد ) بأن شيئاً ما لم يحدث فى الماضى.

You couldn't have seen Dina today, because she's in Germany at the moment.

## Past habits

**1 يستخدم الماضي البسيط مع كلمات المضارع البسيط ليدل على عادة في الماضي (Always- often- never-usually / every....)**

E.g. When he was a child, he **walked** to school everyday.

➤ I **always ate** breakfast before I went to school.

➤ Heba **always got up** early when she was a student

## 2. used to + inf

فعل ناقص بمعنى اعتاد أن ( يعبر عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن ) مواقف او روتين او حقائق لم تعد الآن

- I **used to play** football when I was young. - He **used to be** a driver, but now he isn't.

- I **used to smoke** a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.

- I **used to drive** to work but now I take the bus.

**Used to** ايضاً لاشياء التي كانت دائمة حقيقة ولم تعد الآن

This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.

لاحظ

**مضارع بسيط + used to + inf , but now + فاعل**

➔ Sama's mother used to be a teacher, but now she **works** in a bank.

➔ He used to be lazy , but now he **isn't**

**لاحظ الفرق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط او used to عند التعبير عن عادة في الماضي**

In the past , people **used to travel/traveled** on camels.

نستخدم الماضي البسيط فقط عند الإشارة الى حدث تم في وقت محدد الماضي ولم يكن عادة

We **went** to the museum twice last week.

**Didn't use to + inf / never used to+ inf**

في النفي نستخدم

- I **didn't use to** play football when I was young. - He **didn't use to** be fat but now he is.

He **never used to** come early

**Did + فاعل + use to + inf ?**

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

- **Did she use to** cry a lot when she was a baby? **Did you use to** get up early?

## 3. would + inf

**Would + inf** تستخدم للتعبير عن العادات والسلوك النمطي المتكرر في الماضي وليس عن الشيء الدائم او ثوابت الاشياء

At weekends, my father **would go** and buy fruit and also he **would buy** me sweets.

## ملاحظات

لاحظ أن

**1 - ماضي بسيط + ظرف تكراري = اسم / was / were / got used to + v.ing / مصدر = used to +**

- I **used to go** to school in Paris

- I **was used to going** to school in Paris

- I **got used to going** to school in Paris

- I **always went** to school in Paris

**2- تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط**

- He **used to live** here = He **no longer lives** here.

**3- تستخدم anymore - any longer بدلا من used to مع نفي الفعل في المضارع البسيط وتأتي في نهاية الجملة**

- He **used to live** here. = - He **doesn't live** here anymore.

- They **don't live** here **any longer**

**(be) used to + inf = (be) used for + ( v+ing )**

فعل أساسي في جملة مبنية للمجهول ومعناه يُستخدم لكي

- Wood **is used to make** furniture.

=

- Wood **is used for making** furniture.

(am / is / are) / (get) used to (v + ing) / noun / pronoun =

Be accustomed to/ be in the habit of معتاد ان

صفة ( تعبر عن عادة تحدث في الحاضر)

→ I'm used to playing football . = I usually play football.

→ My father is active. He is used to getting up early.

She isn't used to living in hot climates.

وفي الاستفهام نستخدم

am – is- are + فاعل + used to + (v + ing) ..?

- Is he used to playing football

## Unit 11

## 1- Compound adjectives

- Compound adjectives are made up of two or more words.

الصفات المركبة مكونه من كلمتان او اكثر

These are often: adjective or adverb + past participle.

تتكون غالبا من صفة او حال + تصريف ثالث

well-balanced / clear-cut / e.g. well-known

• Use a hyphen to link the words together if the adjective is before the noun

نضع واصله لربط الكلمات معا اذا كانت قبل اسم ( اسم موصوف )

It is a well-known fact that languages can improve some brain functions.

• Don't use a hyphen if it follows the noun it describes:

لا نستخدم الواصله اذا لم يأتى معها اسم

English is widely spoken all over the world.

## compound adjectives (adjective or adverb + past participle)

## 1. Adjective + Past Participle

middle-aged قادر جسديا able-bodied

much-needed شارد الذهن absent-minded

narrow-minded ضيق الأفق clear-cut واضح – محدد

old-fashioned قديم الطراز cold-blooded بدم بارد

open-minded متأصل – راسخ deep-seated = deep-rooted

high-spirited روحانية عالية quick-witted سريع البديهة

short-haired طيب القلب kind-hearted

short-handed = short-staffed متزن العقل / level-headed رصين /

many-sided متعدد الجوانب strong-willed قوي الإرادة

## 2. Adverb + Past Participle

poorly-constructed سيئة البناء brightly-coloured فاتح اللون

well-balanced متوازن brightly-lit المضاءة

well-behaved حسن تصرف brightly-patterned بالوان زاهية

well-educated مثقف clearly-defined = well-defined واضح المعالم

well-known معروف deeply-rooted متجذر / راسخ

densely-populated ذات كثافة سكانية عالية well-mannered ذو اخلاق حميدة

highly-qualified درجة عالية من الكفاءة well-rounded حسن النية / جميل

highly-respected يحظى باحترام كبير wholly-owned مملوكة بالكامل

highly-valued ذات قيمة عالية widely-recognized معترف بها على نطاق واسع

widely-spoken تحدث على نطاق واسع

# Relative clauses

ضمائر الوصل هي : التي تستخدم لربط الجمل ببعضها كالآتي :

1. **Who / that** محل فاعل عاقل وتوضع بعد الفاعل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فعل : كالآتي.

اسم عاقل	Who / that	فعل
----------	------------	-----

→ I saw the policeman **who(that)** arrested the thief.

2. **whom/Who /that** محل مفعول عاقل وتوضع بعد الموصوف العاقل الذي تصفه ويأتي بعدهما فاعل كالآتي .

اسم عاقل	Whom/Who / that	فاعل
----------	-----------------	------

→ Ahmed **whom ( who - that )** you met yesterday is my brother.

← لاحظ :- يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يوضع قبل ضمير الوصل **whom** فقط وليس **who - that**.

That's the man **about whom** you are talking.

3. **which/that** محل الفاعل أو المفعول غير العاقل ويأتي بعدهما فعل أو فاعل

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فعل
--------------	--------------	-----

← صيغة الفاعل

1-The stories **which ( that )** are on the shelf are all mine.

اسم غير عاقل	Which / that	فاعل
--------------	--------------	------

← صيغة المفعول

→ The film **which ( that )** I watched last week was boring.

يبقى حرف الجر كما هو بعد الفعل أو يستخدم قبل **( which )** وليس **that**.

He made a bad mistake **for which** he had to apologise..

This is the article **in which** she writes about science.

- (هام) - يمكن أن تستخدم **(which)** لتشير إلى جملة كاملة سابقة لها.

- He came first, which made his parents very happy.

- He was usually late, which always annoyed his father

4. **where** تستخدم مع المكان (وهي تعبر عن مكان أو ما بداخله أو نشاط)

مكان	Where	فاعل
------	-------	------

→ This is the house **where** we live.

→ Alex is a nice city **where** I like to live .

► There is also a stadium **Where** you can watch horse riding

⊗ لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على المكان نستخدم **(which)** ولا نستخدم **( where )** ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها أو بعد الفعل

مكان	Which = where + حرف جر	فاعل
	Which	حرف جر.....فاعل

e.g. This is the house **which** we live **in** . This is the house **in which/ Where** we live .

⊗ That is the stadium **at which** we saw the cup final.

⊗ Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, **at which** she learned to read and write.

← لاحظ :- نستخدم **(which)** مع المكان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل ( أو كانت جملة لتعريف المكان . اعطاء معلومة عنه .

مكان	Which	فعل جملة (تشير الى المكان كشيء)
------	-------	------------------------------------

→ This is the school **which** was built last year.

→ Cairo, **which** is very crowded , is the capital of Egypt.

→ This is the house **which** I bought /built last week. المكان هنا يعامل كشيء

5. **whose** تستخدم للملكية عاقل وغير عاقل وتعمل محل **(s ' )** أو صفة الملكية ( **my , his , her , its , your , their ,** )



our وتكون التركيبية كالاتي:

اسم المالك	Whose	الشيء المملوك للمالك
------------	-------	----------------------

→ That's the man **whose** son succeeded.→ The girl **whose** bag was stolen was cryingلاحظ ان هناك بعض الكلمات تستخدم كاسم وفعل فاذا استخدمت كاسم فانها تسبق ب **whose**

Sub + Whose +	play, use, water, plant, love, help , wish , visit work, stay, dreams, likes صادرات Exports الاشياء المفضلة	+ verb
---------------	--	--------

Ex: people **whose work** requires staying up late suffer a lot in life.Ex: People **whose stay** ended should renew it.Ex- I'm thankful to my friend **whose help** was very necessary.

5. تستخدم (when) مع الزمن (الوقت).

زمن	When	فاعل
-----	------	------

It's the month July **when** we go on holiday.The photo shows Alexandria in 1990, **when** my parents lived there

لاحظ :- عند وجود حرف جر يدل على الزمان نستخدم (which) ولا نستخدم (when) ويأتي حرف الجر قبلها او بعدها

مكان	which = when + حرف جر	فاعل
------	-----------------------	------

1- It's the month July **which** we go on holiday in .2- Friday is the day **on which/When** I visit my relatives in our village.

لاحظ :- نستخدم (which) مع الزمان إذا جاء بعدها فعل وليس فاعل

Ex- summer is the time **which** is very hot.

## Important notes

1. يمكن حذف **who , which** عندما تحل محل الفاعل إذا جاء بعدهما **v. to be** أو مبني للمجهول ويحذف **v.to be**.**Who/Which + (v) to be + p. p = p.p**→ They boy **who** was punished yesterday got the worst marks.

The boy, punished yesterday got the worst marks.

→ The hospital **which** was built last year, is wonderful.

The hospital built last year, is wonderful.

2. يمكن حذف **who , which** إذا جاء بعدهما مبني للمعلوم ويحذف **v.to be** ان وجد ويكون الفعل الاساسي مضافا إليه. ing.**Who/which + جملة في المعلوم = v. ing**▶ The man **who** is living(lives) next door is my friend.

The man living next door is my friend.

→ Vegetables **which** contain a lot of water, don't freeze well.

Vegetables containing a lot of water, don't freeze well

3. يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا حل محل مفعول به

The fish was delicious. we ate it yesterday.

The fish (**which/that**) we ate it yesterday. was delicious.

The fish we ate it yesterday. was delicious.

The man is my neighbour . I meet him every day .

The man (**who/whom/that**) I meet every day is my neighbour .

The man I meet every day is my neighbour .



4. عند استخدام comma قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل لا نستخدم that في هذا النوع.

- My mother, who is standing beside me, is very kind.
- This photo, which I took, shows our house

5. تستخدم that فقط بعد صيغة التفضيل والكلمات الآتية:

**All- any -every -few -little -many - much- nothing -none -some -the only**

- ➔ There isn't anything that we can eat in this house.
  - ➔ This is the best book that I have ever read. ➔ I gave him all news that I had.
- تستخدم أيضا اذا بدأت الجملة ب ( it is / it was )

It was Graham Bell that invented the telephone.

6. تستخدم what كضمير وصل ولا تعود على اسم مجدد وتكون الجملة الموصولة كلها اما ( فاعل او مفعول او مجرور ) وهي تساوي the thing that/which

فاعل	what	فعل اوضمير او حرف جر ( ليس اسم )
------	------	----------------------------------

Ex. We'd better decide what we need to buy. (مفعول)

Have you seen what I bought from London? I can't give what you need.

You had better make up your mind on what you need to buy

What you achieve will help my project فاعل

7- تستخدم هذه التعبيرات الاتية فقط مع whom/which :

**all of/ some of/ none of/ each of/ much of/ one of/three of/ half of/both of**

Here were several girls, none of whom seemed good enough for him.

She asked me many questions, none of which I answered.

Adam has two brothers, both of whom work as an engineer.

I read three books last week, one of which I really enjoyed

Samy has very nice neighbors, all of whom I like very much..

## Unit 12

### Reported speech

الكلام المباشر هو :

الكلام الصادر عن المتكلم نفسه ، ويوضع بين علامتي تنصيص "....."

-She Said," I like tennis" ( مباشر )

- She said that she liked tennis. ( منقول )

الكلام غير المباشر هو الكلام المنقول عن المتكلم بواسطة شخص آخر

### الجملة الخبرية 1- statement

لتحويل اى جملة خبرية نتبع الآتى :

1تبقى said كما هي ويمكن نستخدم

(promised/explained/complained/claimed/informed/deny) بدلا منها

2نحول said الى told

3نحذف الاقواس

4. نربط ب that ، او يمكن حذفها

فعل ماضى + فاعل said/explained/claimed/denied/complained (that) فاعل القول

فعل ماضى + فاعل + مفعول + told فاعل القول

e.g He **complained** that the service in that restaurant was not good  
 ➤ He **claimed** that the snake was homeless  
 ➤ She **told** me that she had interviewed a lot of celebrities  
 ➤ She **said** that the following year she was going to write a novel..

5- تغيير الضمائر حسب المتكلم او المخاطب

أ - ضمائر المتكلم تعود على فاعل جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

\* I ➔ he / she    me ➔ him / her    my ➔ his / her

\* We ➔ they    us ➔ them    our ➔ their

ب - ضمائر المخاطب تعود على مفعول جملة فعل القول وتحول كما يلي :

\* You ..... I / he / she / we / they    فاعل

\* you ..... me / him / her / us / them    مفعول

\* your ..... my / his / her / our / their    ملكية

### تحويل أفعال القول

say	say	Say to	Tell
says	says	Says to	Tells
said	said	Said to	Told

تغيير الأزمنة حسب الجدول الآتي :

كلام مباشر Direct	كلام غير مباشر Indirect
زمن المضارع البسيط (التصريف الأول)	زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)
زمن المضارع المستمر (am/is/are + V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
زمن المضارع التام (have/ has + P.P)	زمن الماضي التام (had+ P.P)
زمن المضارع التام المستمر (have/has + been+ V.ing )	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing )
زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)	زمن الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني) يبقى كما هو او
زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)	زمن الماضي المستمر (was/were+ V.ing)
	زمن الماضي التام المستمر (had + been+ V.ing )
مصدر + Will	مصدر + Would
مصدر + can	مصدر + could
مصدر + shall (في النصيحة/الاقتراح)	مصدر + should
" We shall meet on Monday", He said.	He said that they should meet on Monday
مصدر + shall (في المستقبل)	مصدر + Would
She said, 'I shall need more money.'	She said she would need more money.
مصدر + must (ضرورة/ الزام)	مصدر + must /had to
مصدر + must (استنتاج)	Must + have + P.P
مصدر + mustn't (تجريم)	مصدر + mustn't/wasn't to/weren't to
مصدر + have to/has to	مصدر + had to
مصدر + May (الاحتمال)	مصدر + Might
'I may be back later,' she said.	She said she might be back later
مصدر + May (اذن/تصريح)	مصدر + could
'You may wait in the hallway,' he said.	He said we could wait in the hallway..

Direct	Reported	Direct	Reported
now	Then/ at that time	yesterday	the day before the previous day the last day
tonight	that night	tomorrow	the next ( following ) day/ the day after
Today/this day	that day	Next + اسم	the + اسم + after /the next + اسم / the following + اسم
here	there	tomorrow morning	the next ( following ) morning
these	those	The day after tomorrow	In two days' time
this	that	yet	By then
ago	before	The day before yesterday	Two days before

Ex → أمثلة

1- "I like tennis and I played a good game this morning," said Tamer

- Tamer said that he liked tennis and had played a good game that morning.

2-Ahmad said to me, "I can swim fast."

-Ahmad told me that he could swim fast.

3- He said to me: "I will see you tomorrow".

He told me that he would see me the next day

4-"I want to visit Cairo next week." said Hany.

Hany said that he wanted to visit Cairo the following week.

5-"I'll be home tomorrow morning," he said.

He promised that he would be home the next morning.

6-"We're hot because we've been playing tennis," said Tarek.

Tarek explained that they were hot because they had been playing tennis.

لاحظ: لا يتم تغيير ما بداخل الأقواس في هذه الجمل

1- لأن ما بداخل الأقواس حقيقة.

→ Ali said to Ramy, "The sun rises in the morning."

Al told Ramy that the sun rises in the morning..

→ The teacher said to us "The Nile is the longest river in the world."

The teacher told us that the Nile is the longest river in the world

→ Eman said " Damascus is the capital of Syria"

Eman said that Damascus is the capital of Syria.

→ She said 'What is the captial of Egypt ?'

She wanted to know what the capital of Egypt is.

2- لأن فعل القول مضارع بسيط ويتم تغير الضمائر فقط

Ex-Rania says, " I will travel to London."

Rania says that she will travel to London.

Ex-Ahmad says "I am ready for the exam."

Ahmad says that he is ready for the exam

→ Hany says to me " Where do you live ?"

Hany asks me where I live.

3- لأن الحدث قيل في الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع (just) now – a moment/a moment ago

→ He said just now, " **I have** already passed the exam."

He said just now that **he has** already passed the exam.

4- مع الماضي التام والافعال الناقصة في الماضي لاتتغير وغيرها مثل :

(I would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/ had+ p.p)

Ex-He said" We **could** see the mountain after we **had** reached the top of the tower "

He said that they **could** see the mountain after they **had** reached the top of the tower.

→ "You **should** study hard, Samy " said the teacher .

The teacher told samy He **should** study hard.

5- مع الأشياء التي لاتزال حقيقة (مثل الاوصاف /العادات/ الحقائق الجغرافية) ، نملك الحرية في تغيير زمنها وظروفها  
أي سنجد زمن واحد فقط صحيح هو غالبا المضارع البسيط وان لم نجد سنختار الماضي البسيط

→ He said," I'm two metres tall"

He said he **is/was** two metres tall"

→ He said, "She is a beautiful girl with long hair"

He said (that) she **is/was** a beautiful girl with long hair.

6- اذا تم تبليغ الجملة في نفس اليوم ونفس المكان : لايتم تغيير الظرف وبالتالي نمتلك الحرية في تغيير الزمن (الفعل) او عدم تغييره

→ Heba said," I will meet them here again **tomorrow**"

Heba said that she **will meet** them here again **tomorrow**.

Heba said that she **would meet** them here again **tomorrow**.

7- لا تتحول ( Used to ) الدالة على العادة وتبقى كما هي .

Aya said , " I **used to** play tennis "

Aya Said that she **used to** play tennis.

8- يبقى الماضي البسيط كما هو بعد التعبيرات التالية :

'If- would rather - I wish - It is time ...

Ex-Susan said" I wish I **lived** in the mountains".

Susan said that she wished she **lived** in the mountains.

→ Newspaper article said," It's high time the government **did** something about this problem."

The article said that it was high time the government **did** something about the problem.

أفعال قول أخرى يمكن استخدامها لتبليغ الجملة الخبرية

يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من said/said to عند نقل الجملة الى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها to+ inf او بعد that جملة

**Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed/claimed/ + to + inf**

Ex: He said, " I'll lend you the money you need."

He **promised to** lend me the money I needed.

He **promised that** he would lend me the money I needed.

Ex: He said, "Go away or I'll call the police."

He **threatened to** call the police if I didn't go away.

He **threatened that** he would call the police if I didn't go away.

- يمكن استخدام الأفعال الآتية بدلا من (said to) عند نقل الجملة الى غير المباشر ويأتي بعدها (v.ing):

**suggested/admitted/أقر/قبل/denied/أنكر/apologised for/objected to/أصر/insisted on**

- He said, "Let's discuss this question now."

- He **suggested** discussing that question then.

- وفي حالة استخدام that بعد بعض هذه الأفعال تحول الجملة بنفس القواعد السابقة:

- He said, "I wasn't there when the crime happened."

- He **denied** being there when the crime happened.

- He **denied** that he had been there when the crime happened.



**-Reported Questions في الغير مباشر****النوع الاول Yes/ No questions**

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

1- نحول said / said to الى : ( asked – wanted to know –wondered- inquired )

2 – نحذف الاقواس

3 – نربط ب " If / whether " بمعنى اذا / لو .

4 – نحذف " do/does / did " ونضع الفاعل قبل الفعل المساعد والناقص.

5 – يتم ترتيب الجملة ( فاعل + فعل + مفعول ) ونغير الازمنة الى الماضي

6- واذا كان فعل القول مضارع ( asks/wants to know/says ) لا تتغير الازمنة

لا حظ استخدام whether في التركيبة الاتية

if/ whether + جملة خبرية + or not  
جملة خبرية + whether or not

EX -Ali asked me if/ whether I was going out or not.

Ali asked me whether or not I was going out.

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if / whether) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Are you going to visit the pyramids , Ali? Said Ahmed

→ Ahmed asked Ali if / whether he was going to visit the pyramids\_.

2- "Can you speak French , Ola?" said Mona

→ -Mona asked ola if / whether she could speak French .

3-Amira said to Radwa, "Have you ever been to Aswan?"

→ Amira asked Radwa if/whether she had ever been to Aswan

4- "Do you often write poems?" said I.

I asked him if / whether he often wrote poems

5- "Will you study abroad?" he said to me

She asked me if/whether I would study abroad.

6- "Shall we go now?" He said

He asked me if / whether we should go now.

**النوع الثانى Wh questions**

لتحويل هذا النوع نتبع الاتي :

1- نحول said / said to الى : ( asked – wanted to know –wondered/inquired )

2 – نحذف الاقواس

3 – نربط الجملة بكلمة الاستفهام الموجودة .

4 – يتم ترتيب الجملة ( فاعل + فعل + مفعول )

فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام) + (مفعول + wondered/inquired/asked) فاعل القول

Examples →

1- "Where did you spend your holiday, Khaled?" Nasser wanted to know.

Nasser wanted to know where Khaled had spent his holiday.

2 - "How long will the pain last? Hany asked me

-Hany asked me how long the pain would last

3 "Where will you go next week?" She said to him



She asked him where he would go the following week.

4- "Which subjects are you studying next year?"

He/She asked me which subjects I was studying next/the following year.

5- "What did you do yesterday?" I asked Ali

I asked Ali what he had done the day before.

### 3-Reported imperatives, suggestions and advice الجملة الامرية والاقتراح والنصيحة



لتحويل اى جملة أمرية وطلبية او نصيحة او اقتراح او غيرهم نتبع الاتى

1- نحول said / said to الى :

مفعول به + told / advised / ordered / warn / encourage / beg / urge + (مع الطلب فقط) Asked

2 - نحذف الأقواس

3 - نربط الجملة المثبتة ب ( المصدر + To )

نربط الجملة المنفية ب ( المصدر + not To )

أمثلة: Examples:

1- "Open your books." the teacher said

→ The teacher told / asked / ordered us to open our books.

2- "Don't waste time." My father said

→ my father advised me not to waste time.

3- Look and listen before you cross the road," said the teacher.

The teacher warned the children to look and listen before they crossed the road.

⊗ لاحظ اننا نستخدم بعد ( suggest / recommend ) ( verb + ing ) او ( that + subject + infinitive )

→ "Do Exercise 2 again."

⊗ Leila suggested ( doing / that I do ) Exercise 2 again.

→ "You should revise quietly." ⊗ My friend recommended revising / that I revise quietly.

لاحظ ايضا انه يمكن ان نستخدم

مصدر + to + مفعول به + recommend

Ahmed recommended me to enrol on the new course.

- لا نستخدم (مصدر + to) بعد الفعل (say) ولكن يأتي بعده (جملة كاملة + that)

"Don't park there."-The policeman said that we must not park

### 1- ملاحظات هامة عند الإجابة على سؤال الاختيارات

1- الجملة الخبرية	مباشر وغير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + said (that) فاعل القول
2- الجملة الامرية	غير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (that) مفعول + told فاعل القول
3- الطلب	غير مباشر	المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + told فاعل القول
4- الجملة الإستفهامية	مباشر وغير مباشر	فعل ماضى + فاعل + (أداة استفهام / if-whether) + بدون او مفعول + asked فاعل القول فعل ماضى + فاعل + (if-whether / wh..) + wondered/wanted to know فاعل
5- جميع الجمل	المباشر	"....." مفعول + said to فاعل القول
6- جمل النصيحة والتحذير والتشجيع		المصدر + (to / not to) + مفعول + advised/ordered/warned/ فاعل القول

7- جمل الاقتراح suggested/recommended + v ing or (that) + فاعل + مصدر

Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed + to + inf فاعل القول

8- الجمل الخبرية ايضا

جملة + that + Promised/offered/threatened/decided/agreed فاعل القول

Or

admitted /denied / apologised for/objected to /insisted on+ v ing فاعل القول

جملة + that+ admitted /denied / apologised for/objected to /insisted on+ فاعل القول

## 2- لا تتغير الأزمنة فى الحالات الآتية

1- اذا كان الكلام المباشر عبارة عن حقيقة علمية او جملة بها ماضى تام او افعال ناقصة فى الماضى لانغير الزمن ونغير الضمائر فقط.

( would/ could /might/should/ought to/had better/used to/had+ p.p)

2- لأن الحدث قيل فى الحال أو قبل فترة بسيطة مع ( (just) now – a moment ago/a short time ago )

3- اذا كان فعل القول فى المضارع (tell(s)/ask(s)/wants to know/says/explains)

## 3- تحويلات الاظرف الزمنية

الظرف الذى يظهر فى الجملة	الزمن المناسب له
Today/now/this day/at the moment	مضارع مستمر ( am / is / are + V. ing )
Tonight / tomorrow/ tomorrow morning Next + مدة	مصدر ( am/is/are + going to + مصدر ) Am/is/are + V. ing
Yesterday/the day before yesterday Last + مدة / مدة + ago	زمن الماضى البسيط ( التصريف الثانى للفعل ) زمن الماضى مستمر ( was / were + V. ing )
That day/then/ at that moment	ماضى مستمر ( was / were + V. ing )
That night The following day/ the day after/ the next morning The next + مدة /The following + مدة/ the + مدة + after	مصدر + Would مصدر was/were + going to Was/were+ V. ing
The day before/ the previous day The previous + مدة / the + مدة + Before before/earlier + مدة Since/for/just/already/recently	الماضى التام ( had + P.P ) الماضى التام المستمر ( had + been + ving )